council on environmental quality

102 monitor

environmental impact statements

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CEQ RELEASES SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

"Air quality in the United States has greatly improved during the five years since passage of the Clean Air Act Amendments," according to the Sixth Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality. The report also states that "the water quality indicators, trend analyses, and studies all show that many of the worst point sources of pollution are being effectively controlled and that some of our most heavily polluted waterways are being cleaned up."

In other areas, the report states that carcinogens in the environment are estimated to cause 60 to 90 percent of all cancers. The Environmental Economics chapter reports that "all analyses seem to indicate that [environmental programs] have on net probably increased, not decreased, the number of available jobs," and the Global Environment chapter cites "control of population growth, economic development to provide people with enough income to buy an adequate diet, and development aid to raise food production in poor countries," as the best long-range solution to the world hunger problem.

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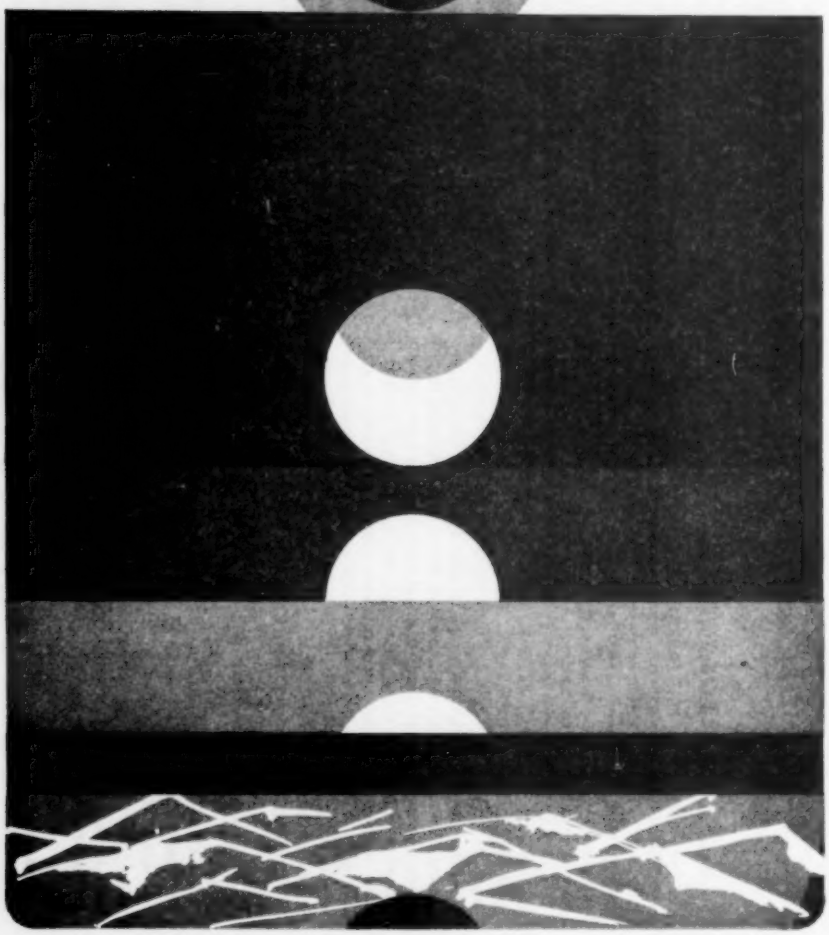
THE SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

environmental quality



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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

To the Congress of the United States:

It is a measure of our progress as a Nation that today, in the 200th year of American Independence, we are in the midst of a dynamic movement to restore, protect, and preserve our environment and, at the same time, make the most effective use of our natural resources—with the objective of providing a better life for ourselves and for our children and grandchildren.

This society has come a long way since the time when the daily struggle with climate and wilderness dominated our ancestors' lives, challenged their spirit and energies, and shaped attitudes that served so well to forge a new Nation. We have learned that our past progress was often achieved without adequate regard for the longer-term consequences to our air, water, and land. Some have concluded from our past experiences that certain national objectives—such as a strong economy, an adequate supply of energy, and an improved environment—are in conflict and we must choose among them. Others are concluding—and I share their view—that we can make good progress toward all these objectives if our goals are realistic, our resolve is firm, and our steps are deliberate.

The Sixth Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality which I am forwarding to the Congress surveys our environmental accomplishments and indicates that we have made much progress indeed.

The Council's summary of environmental conditions and trends describes the encouraging results of our efforts to clean up the air and water. We are beginning to bring our most chronic sources of water pollution under control, and we are improving the quality of some of our most heavily polluted waterways. We have improved air quality significantly in the United States during the past five years.

The progress we have made so far is in large measure a reflection of the investment the Nation has made in cleaning up the environment. In 1975 government and industry spent more than $15 billion

in capital and operating expenditures to meet the requirements of Federal pollution control legislation. The Federal Government alone has increased its pollution control outlays from $751 million in 1970 to an estimated $4.5 billion in the current fiscal year. Over the next ten years the Nation will spend more than $22 billion per year to meet Federal pollution control requirements.

We can be proud of the progress we have made in improving the Nation's environmental quality. Yet, we must meet additional challenges over the next few years. We must improve our understanding of the effects of pollutants and of the means and costs of reducing pollution. As we develop new energy sources and technologies, we must assure that they meet environmental standards. We also must continue the job of cleaning up pollution from existing sources.

The Council has reviewed the environmental conditions of our coastal zone and on Federal public lands and describes the diverse purposes they serve and the variety of ways in which our people can use and enjoy them. Because of the competing demands upon these areas, we will face a continuing challenge in assuring their best uses and in providing protection of their environmental values.

International activities over the past year have provided a helpful perspective for understanding the global scope of many environmental issues. Our community of nations is beginning to come to grips with this reality and, through the United Nations Earthwatch Program, is making a major attempt to monitor environmental conditions and trends throughout the world.

Our experience and our growing knowledge about the scientific, technical, and economic aspects of environmental effects and controls have given us a basis for considering "mid-course corrections" in existing environmental laws. The attention now being given in the Congress and the Administration to a review of the requirements of the Clean Air Act and the Water Pollution Control Act are important examples of this new level of awareness.

In these and other efforts, we must set our goals carefully, pursue them vigorously, and maintain the balance among our national objectives. This is essential if we are to enjoy the continued public support for our environmental objectives that is necessary to future progress.

We have made an excellent start. I am confident we shall continue in this vital area.

GERALD R. FORD.

THE WHITE HOUSE

HIGHLIGHTS

Chapter 1 CARCINOGENS IN THE ENVIRONMENT

- About 2 million chemical compounds are known, and each year thousands more are discovered by the U.S. chemical industry and hundreds are introduced commercially. We know very little about the possible health consequences of these new compounds. Many are not toxic, but the sheer number of chemical compounds, the diversity of their use, and the adverse effects already encountered from some make it increasingly probable that chemical contaminants in our environment have become a significant determinant of human health and life expectancy. (p. 12)
- The economic and social impacts of cancer in the United States are massive. An estimated $1.8 billion per year is spent solely for hospital care of cancer patients. Additional costs, doctor bills, outpatient therapy, and other treatment-related fees, raise the direct expenditures for cancer well into the tens of billions of dollars. (p. 12)
- [T]he rate of lung cancer among U.S. males is five times that for females. Among women the leading form is breast cancer. (pp. 15–16)
- It is estimated that 60 to 90 percent of all cancer is related to environmental factors. They include, among others, the large component of lung cancer attributable to cigarette smoking, exposures to chemicals in the workplace, and cancers from natural agents such as solar and cosmic radiation, natural asbestos, and aflatoxins (a class of chemicals secreted by some molds). (p. 17)
- The majority of known environmental carcinogens are encountered at the workplace. In fact, the link between cancer and chemicals was first detected among workers; in 1775, soot was singled out as a causative agent in chimney sweeps' cancer, cancer of the scrotum. (p. 23)
- Some chemicals are virtually everywhere in the environment, but at low concentrations—a combination of circumstances which presents formidable problems of safety assessment for investigators. It will be extremely difficult, for example, to assess the carcinogenic impact of the pesticide aldrin/dieldrin because . . . residues are found in 99 percent of the U.S. population. (p. 28)
- The validity of applying animal test results to man is firmly based upon empirical evidence. Not only have rodent experiments given positive carcinogenic test results for compounds known to cause cancer in man, but also—in every case except arsenic—each chemical known to cause cancer in man has been found to do so in animal species. (p. 30)

- The greatest improvement in survival rates for most types of cancer occurred between the 1940's and 1950's probably because of advances in detection, treatment, and surgical technique . . . Although continued progress has been registered for several types of cancer since the 1950's, 3-year survival rates for others stubbornly resist change. (p. 35)
- Cancer has a long latency period. In humans there is usually a 15- to 40-year lag between cause and effects. There is no indication that long-term exposure to carcinogens is necessary to produce cancer. Although increased levels of exposure to a carcinogen carry with them an increased risk of developing cancer, a single exposure to a chemical may also result in a cancer. (p. 38)
- With only modest recent improvements in cancer therapy, the only prudent policy toward cancer is to increase the emphasis on prevention. Prevention entails identification of cancer risks prior to human exposure. Scientist policymakers are relying on laboratory experiments, principally upon animals, to evaluate the cancer risk and to develop public health policies. (pp. 38–39)

Chapter 2 PERSPECTIVES ON THE ENVIRONMENT

Air

- On May 30, 1975, EPA['s] latest assessment of compliance . . . showed that SO_2 had been reduced 25 percent nationwide. . . . Particulates, the other main pollutant from stationary sources, had been cut by 14 percent. Of the approximately 20,000 major stationary sources, 15,600 had either met the standards or had a schedule for doing so. (p. 45)
- The debate resulted in a November 1974 decision by the Administration to permit use of intermittent controls by some isolated existing rural powerplants up to but not later than 1985, but in the meantime they must meet ambient air quality standards through intermittent control systems. Powerplants are required to sign a compliance schedule for installing permanent controls consistent with the availability of scrubbers and with the reliability of power generation. (p. 47)
- The [Supreme] Court held that . . . the chief responsibility for attainment of ambient air standards rests with the states. So long as a state's control strategy achieves and maintains ambient air standards, the Court ruled, EPA cannot interfere with the state's timing or its enforcement techniques. (p. 49)
- A major auto-related air pollution event of the past year was EPA's finding that catalytic converters (fitted with air pumps) can discharge sulfuric acid mists and sulphates at levels significantly higher than uncontrolled automobiles and that these emissions could create a health problem under extreme conditions. (p. 52)

Water

- By July 1 of this year, over 40,000 permits had been issued . . . . The emphasis was on "major" industrial and municipal discharges, with 95 percent of these applications processed. (p. 65)
- By the end of fiscal year 1975, approximately $6.6 billion of [municipal waste water treatment] funds had been obligated and $1 billion actually spent. [T]he annual obligations are increasing, and the total $18 billion authorization is expected to be obligated by September 1977. . . . By

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the end of fiscal year 1977, an estimated 1,500 projects will be complete, with 4,785 additional projects under construction and 3,800 still in the first and second stages. (p. 68)

- The data on project grants . . . indicate clearly that the 1977 statutory deadline for installing secondary treatment will not be met [by municipal dischargers]. (p. 71)
- In a 1974 survey, the states identified $342 billion in "needs" for waste water control facilities. Two-thirds ($235 billion) of these funds would be used for controlling storm water discharges. . . . With only approximately $12 billion of federal aid remaining available, the fundamental question is how the money should be allocated to achieve the most improvement in water quality. (p. 74)
- The National Commission on Water Quality has awarded over $11 million for more than 100 studies pertaining to both the 1977 and 1983 requirements of the legislation. (p. 75)
- [I]n 1974 ocean dumping increased almost 20 percent. Sewage sludge and construction and demolition debris were the materials primarily making up the increase . . . . New York and Philadelphia account for most of the sludge dumping . . . . (p. 78)

Noise

- Neither existing FAA regulations nor proposed EPA regulations submitted to FAA for publication and consideration under the Noise Control Act would prohibit the presently planned fleet of 16 Concordes from flying over the United States at subsonic speeds and landing at U.S. airports. (p. 88)
- OSHA published proposed regulations on October 24, 1974, with a 90-decibel 8-hour limit and a 5-decibel halving rate, recognizing that comparatively more workers would be at lower risk at 85 dBA than at 90 dBA but stating that economic impact and technical feasibility problems, as reflected in that draft environment impact statement, justified keeping the level at 90 dBA. (p. 89)

Solid Wastes

- The recycling boom of the early 1970's appeared to be over and many volunteer recycling centers went out of business. (p. 93)
- In the short run, the past year was a major setback for recycling and recovery, but the prospects for long-run progress are promising in view of the basic economic pressures associated with the costs of virgin materials, energy, and land. (p. 94)
- Legislation banning or taxing nonreturnable beverage containers . . . has been introduced in 50 state Legislatures and numerous county and city councils since 1971. As of mid-1975, three states, Oregon, Vermont, and South Dakota, had laws restricting beer and soft drink containers, and one, Minnesota, had a law affecting all major types of packaging wastes. (p. 96)

Hazardous Pollutants

- Scientific evidence first published in June 1974 suggested that fluorocarbon releases may eventually affect the protective ozone layer in the stratosphere and thereby allow increased harmful solar radiation to reach the surface of the earth. Fluorocarbons are the propellants in about half of all aerosol cans and are the principal fluids used in refrigerators and air conditioner coils. (p. 104)

- In the summer of 1974 articles in the press about possible chemical contamination of drinking water in New Orleans and other cities caused some alarm. EPA then began a survey of water supplies in 80 cities. Preliminary results, published in April 1975, confirmed widespread low-level contamination . . . . (p. 106)
- [M]any chemicals that present major environmental problems escape government regulation almost entirely. There are no statutes under which PCB's may be restricted to uses that do not threaten the environment. . . . Similarly, should it prove necessary to regulate fluorocarbons, there are no federal laws covering commercial and industrial use. (pp. 107–108)

Energy

- While the U.S. population has grown by more than one-third since 1950, total energy use doubled. Energy consumption grew at an average annual rate of about 3.5 percent from 1950 to 1965 and then accelerated to a 4.5 percent rate until the 1973 oil embargo. In contrast, domestic production grew at an annual rate of only 3 percent between 1950 and 1970 but has shown little or no growth since then. (p. 109)
- To reduce consumption and conserve energy, the President's proposals relied heavily on higher imported and domestic oil prices combined with voluntary conservation efforts. The Congress, while advocating energy conservation, espoused direct regulatory actions and specifically dismissed substantial energy price increases. (p. 114)
- A major initial task of ERDA was preparation of a national plan for energy research and development. . . . The plan's primary purpose was to facilitate the shift from dependence on diminishing resources to reliance on less limited or unlimited resources. In the short term (to 1985), research is generally related to enhanced recovery of oil and gas and to deployment of conventional nuclear reactors. In the midterm (to 2000), existing liquid and gaseous fuels would be replaced by synthetics and less conventional energy sources such as solar and geothermal. In the long term, the plan looks to an all-electric society. (p. 116)
- Accelerated [OCS] leasing grew increasingly controversial. Public and Congressional concern centers on the enviromental impacts, both offshore and onshore, of oil and gas production and whether OCS-generated revenues should be shared with the states. (p. 118)
- A moratorium on additional leasing of federal coal, formally in effect since 1973, was continued in 1975 while the Interior Department developed a new leasing strategy. . . . Much of Interior's effort during the past year focused on environmental impact assessment. (p. 122)
- Over the past several years environmental problems associated with nuclear power centered on reactor technology—on radiation standards, plant siting and safety, and thermal effluents. Attention is now focused more on the nuclear fuel cycle, and issues associated with the fuel cycle will remain important. (p. 127)
- Of the many new technologies currently being examined, the one nearest to contributing meaningfully to our energy supply is the solar heating and cooling of buildings. (p. 134)

Coastal Zone

- Concern for the coastal environment marked the public debate on OCS development in frontier areas. . . . [L]eaders in the states and cities near the new areas raised objections to leasing unless their concerns

were adequately addressed. . . . Plans devised to meet the concerns of the coastal states included the idea of separating decisions to lease and explore on OCS tracts from decisions to produce. (pp. 144–45)

- Long in advance of production, then, there are increased demands on community services. Whether these demands prove negligible or burdensome depends to a large degree on the character of a community. (p. 146)
- [I]t is not impossible to win community acceptance of new refineries. Economics and experience are strong determining factors. Communities where jobs are scarce, especially cities and towns with industrial experience, are likely to approve refinery applications. Approval is much less likely in pastoral places where fishing or farming is thriving, or in vacation areas, or in prosperous white collar towns. (pp. 152–53)
- Whether through a change in the law or a revision of the rules by the Interior Department, a process for a more detailed review of development plans after discovery appeared certain. The main purpose of this new process would be to permit a joint review by federal, state, and local authorities of plans to develop the oil. The best time to plan for the onshore impacts of oil development is at this point—after exploration has shown where the oil is and how much is there. (p. 160)
- As coastal zone management programs evolve, they are bringing into prominence two important questions. One has to do with levels of government—the relations between nation and state and between states and localities. . . . The other not entirely separate question is that of economic growth and its relation to environmental protection. (p. 161)

Land Use

- Recent analysis by the Bureau of the Census shows that since 1970, metropolitan areas have grown at a slower rate than nonmetropolitan counties. (p. 166)
- The data show that the unexpected growth in nonmetropolitan counties is occurring in the nonfarm segment of rural areas and in small cities and towns; farm population continues to decline. (p. 167)
- [T]he National League of Cities at its 1974 national convention . . . adopted a new policy of "urban conservation," urging cities to take advantage of their existing physical resources to give a sense of history, character, and individuality to revitalization efforts. (p. 168)
- [T]he 1973 Highway Act allows highway funds to be transferred to transit projects, both from interstate segments and from other urban highway projects. Complex regulations and disagreement among jurisdictions have inhibited transfer of interstate highway funds to mass transit. So far only Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington have substituted mass transit for interstate highway projects. . . . New York and East St. Louis, Illinois, are the only cities that have successfully transferred non-interstate federal urban highway funds from highway projects to transit projects. (pp. 174–75)
- A number of communities are moving ahead with a combined program of land use designation and compensation for the rights taken. (p. 183)

Water Resources

- The Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 increased previous limits of flood insurance coverage while making future federal financial assistance (including most bank loans) in identified flood hazard areas contingent upon participation of the community in the [National Flood Insurance Program.]. Although many communities have qualified for the program,

some have objected to the act's required community flood plain development standards. (p. 201)

- The Corps of Engineers as well as other federal agencies and national environmental organizations actively support full consideration of nonstructural alternatives, which could provide flood-prone communities with long-term benefits of flood damage reduction, open space for public recreation, and protection and enhancement of natural ecosystems, often at lower costs to the federal government than equivalent structural measures. (p. 202)
- The environmental impacts of several more traditional federal flood control projects were the subject of extensive study and public debate during the past year. . . . After reviewing the results of this study, on July 31, 1975, the Governors of the four DRBC states voted 3 to 1 to ask the Congress not to appropriate funds for construction of the [Tocks Island] dam. (p. 202)
- The channelization of streams for flood control and improved drainage continues to draw criticism, primarily for its adverse environmental effects. However, the SCS has recently improved project planning and environmental assessment procedures to consider more systematically the environmental effects of and alternatives to stream channelization. Some proposed channel work has been dropped from project plans or scaled down to clearing debris from existing streambeds and floodways. (p. 204)
- The prospects of coal conversion, including electric power generation, gasification, and liquefaction, and the processing of oil shale on a large scale in water-short areas of the Western United States raise a significant issue of competition with existing agricultural and municipal uses. (p. 208)

Public Lands

- Grazing is a very old use of the public land and is an important one economically. Thirty-one percent of the nation's rangeland—about 373 million acres—is on public lands. . . . Eighty-three percent of the grazing lands in the public domain managed by BLM is in fair, poor, or bad condition. The 50 million acres in poor or bad condition equals in land area the state of Utah. . . . Much of the range in the National Forests could produce more forage. (pp. 212–14)
- BLM [is taking] corrective action in managing its grazing lands to include more supervision of range use—for example, enforcement of compliance with grazing plans and control of livestock trespass; adjustment of the number grazing to range capacity; a realistic apportionment of the forage requirements of wildlife, wild horses, and burros; and consideration of environmental impacts of competing land uses. (pp. 216–17)
- The need to protect wildlife as well as watershed and other values on rangelands under BLM management points up the necessity for explicit legislative authority for BLM to manage its lands for multiple purposes. (p. 220)
- Eighteen percent—some 92 million acres—of all the nation's commercial forest land is held in the National Forests. How this substantial holding is managed has a considerable effect on overall timber supplies. (p. 222)
- Private forest landowners may use intensive forestry methods to hasten and increase output, but intelligent environmental safeguards should be applied. Public ownership of the National Forests offers the chance to manage an important share of the nation's timberland in a way reflecting

consideration of other forest values and uses that is not often possible by private owners. Moreover, by law the public lands must be managed to meet a broad array of public objectives and goals. (p. 224)

- Managing all the resources on our public lands presents common problems of conflicts among uses and users. Mining has a special problem as well. The laws that govern it—the Mining Law of 1872 and the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920—in effect limit the federal government's control over mineral development on the land that it owns. (p. 230)
- The General Accounting Office July 1974 report on the 1872 Mining Law posed the questions of whether the law encourages development of mineral resources, results in effective management and use of the land, protects the environment, and responds adequately to shortages of domestically produced mineral ores. In the course of the study, GAO visited 240 mining claims and 93 patents issued within the last 25 years in four Western states (Arizona, California, Colorado, and Wyoming). In 239 of 240 no mining was taking place, and on 237 there was no evidence that it ever had. There was no evidence that minerals had ever been extracted on 74 of the 93 patents. (p. 234)
- National Park Service policy has now restored preservation of natural and historic features to first place. In recent years the Service has recommended large amounts of parkland for preservation as wilderness. The parks will of course still welcome visitors, but accommodations will be planned with preservation in mind. (p. 240)
- For a long time the public has been concerned about the power of private concessions' supplying food, lodging, gas, and souvenirs in National Parks. . . . The purpose of concessions is to provide the services that visitors need, not to exploit the parks for commercial interests. (p. 247)
- Altogether, Wilderness Areas in 1975 amounted to 12.7 million acres, which is 2 percent of our public lands and 0.5 percent of all the land in the United States. . . . If the Congress adopts all the Administration's proposals, there will be nearly 40 million acres of wilderness permanently protected. Besides that, there is 35.5 million acres more which is slated for review. . . . (pp. 251–53)
- In spite of intense interest and activity by the public and the public lands agencies over the past 10 years, the major decisions on how much permanent wilderness we need still lie before us. At a generous estimate, over 200 million acres of land is still suitable for wilderness designation. (p. 255)
- Wildlife management has developed largely in response to interests of hunters and fishermen. Although public concern with wildlife that is neither hunted nor fished has grown, the narrow focus on game persists. (p. 262)

Chapter 3 ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND TRENDS

Air Quality

- The Clean Air Amendments of 1970 set mid-1975 as the deadline for achieving public health (primary) standards for ambient air quality. Although air quality in the United States is better today than it was in 1970, the deadline was not fully met, and air pollution levels at many locations still range above the primary standards. (p. 299)
- Between 1940 and 1970, the total nationwide emissions of all the major regulated air pollutants grew substantially—controllable particulate emissions increased about 15 percent, sulfur dioxide increased about 50 percent, carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon emissions more than doubled, and nitrogen oxide emissions quadrupled. Since 1970, however, air pollution control programs appear to be stemming that growth. The estimated total nationwide emissions of particulates and carbon monoxide have been reduced significantly, and the other major regulated pollutants have remained near 1970 levels. [B]etween 1970 and 1974, particulate emissions dropped about 29 percent, sulfur dioxide declined 8 percent, carbon monoxide dropped 12 percent, and hydrocarbon emissions declined about 5 percent. On the other hand, nitrogen oxide emissions have increased an estimated 10 percent over the same period. (p. 305)
- In 1973 . . . the primary (public health) annual standard for suspended particulate levels was still being exceeded at 26 percent or 521 of the 2,024 monitoring stations reporting a full year's valid data, and the secondary annual standard—designated for protection of vegetation, materials, and other environmental values—was being exceeded at 49 percent or 996 of the 2,024 sites. Preliminary data for 1974 indicate improvements to 21 percent for the primary and 43 percent for the secondary standards. (p. 312)
- Between 1970 and 1973, the nationwide quarterly average for suspended particulate levels declined about 14 percent. Since then it appears to have leveled off somewhat. (p. 314)
- Of all the regulated major air pollutants, sulfur dioxide has improved the most . . . . By 1973, the annual average and maximum daily primary standards for sulfur dioxide were being exceeded at only 3 and 5 percent of the reporting stations, respectively. Preliminary 1974 data are similar. . . . The national average sulfur dioxide levels dropped 25 percent from 1970 to 1974. (pp. 316–18)
- The 1-hour ambient standard for carbon monoxide is exceeded at only about one-tenth of the monitoring sites that report data to EPA, but violations of the 8-hour standard are widespread. In 1973, 72 percent of the same reporting stations exceeded the 8-hour standard, although the preliminary 1974 data show a reduction to 64 percent. (p. 318)
- Until recently, ozone and other oxidants were generally considered an air pollution problem only for the large urban areas. . . . But during the past few years, oxidant levels exceeding the 1-hour ambient standard were found in some rural areas, far from any cities or other known major sources of hydrocarbon or nitrogen oxide emissions. (p. 322)
- It is becoming increasingly evident that the air pollutants upon which our standards and monitoring have been focusing do not represent all the important parameters of air quality. In some cases, they may not even represent the most important or informative ones. (p. 326)
- [T]he particulate sulfate levels observed at 164 urban NASN sites were highest in the Northeast. Findings were similar at 25 nonurban sites, but urban sulfate concentrations were substantially higher than nonurban. Only in rural areas of the Western states were sulfate levels near the average global background range of 1–2 micrograms per cubic meter. . . . [S]ince the late 1950's, particulate sulfate levels have remained fairly constant in spite of the reductions observed in sulfur dioxide levels over that period. (p. 327)
- [A]verage levels of organic particulates dropped about 55 percent between 1960 and 1970. . . . This improvement has apparently resulted from the reduced use of coal for residential space heating as well as from better control of open burning in dumps and coal refuse piles. (p. 335)

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- Ambient monitoring must provide a great deal of the information that is needed to guide the nation's efforts to improve air quality. . . . By far, the most critical need for improving that information is better quality control in the processes by which air monitoring data are acquired and handled. (p. 336)

Water Quality

- It is clear that our efforts to restore and protect our nation's waters have made some encouraging progress. The water quality indicators, trend anaylses, and studies all show that many of the worst point sources of pollution are being effectively controlled and that some of our most heavily polluted waterways are being cleaned up. These same evaluations also clearly indicate that nutrients, trace metals, and land runoff are going to present difficult and persistent challenges to the national commitment to improving water quality. (p. 362)

- [T]he composite frequency of violation of aquatic life protection criteria . . . shows a reduction . . . . [T]he proportion of stations in the very poor and severe categories (60 percent or more of all measurements in violation) dropped from 16 to 3 percent over these years, and no stations were in the severe category in 1974. . . . The improvements in drinking water suitability as measured by this indicator are even more pronounced than those seen for aquatic life. (p. 352)

- [M]ost lakes studied in the Eastern states are suffering some degree of accelerated eutrophication. This condition is primarily attributed to the nutrients, often phosphorus, that drain from agricultural and urban land, although industrial effluents and municipal sewage treatment plants also contribute. . . . For most of the problem lakes, stemming accelerated eutrophication would appear to require control of nonpoint sources. (pp. 355–58)

Hazardous Pollutants

- Water samples indicate that the total pesticide content of U.S. surface waters fell off sharply between 1964 and 1968. Specifically, a preliminary analysis of available water quality data for 1970–74 shows a continuous decline in DDT levels consistent with the trend in domestic consumption . . . . Because of distortions, however, the data are not statistically significant at this time. (pp. 370–71)

- Restrictions on DDT use have brought about significantly lower measured DDT levels in wildlife and in human food supplies. There has been a consistent but more gradual decline of DDT residues in human beings. Soils have shown, if not a decline, at least a stabilization of DDT levels. (p. 375)

- Because of evidence that aldrin/dieldrin is carcinogenic, human exposure levels are of great concern. . . . The incidence of detectable aldrin, which is quickly degraded to dieldrin, has declined from 5.6 percent of all food samples in 1965 to virtually none since 1972. Incidence of dieldrin has increased, but the average dieldrin level declined, offsetting the increase. (pp. 379–80)

- Because there are no data available for the period since September 1974, when most aldrin/dieldrin uses were banned, the effects of the ban cannot yet be assessed. . . . Current evidence seems to indicate that levels of dietary intake will decline fairly rapidly as direct application to foodstuffs stops. (pp. 381–82)

- Data for Great Lakes fish have been collected since 1972. Because declines of DDT and mercury levels have been observed following control programs, investigators expected that PCB contamination levels would also begin to decline by now. Yet the sparse data collected so far show a disconcerting pattern of static or rising PCB levels. (p. 386)

- The total input of PCB's into the oceans of North America has been calculated at about 3.3 million pounds and for DDT at about 110 million pounds. Yet samplings in the North Atlantic indicate that PCB residue levels in the water are at least as high as those of DDT, despite the much greater load of DDT discharges. The implication is that PCB's are even more persistent in ocean water than long-lasting DDT. (pp. 387–88)

- PCB's were recognized as a problem so recently that the monitoring data collected in the few years since 1970 give only a crude idea of what to expect in the future. How they behave in the environment—how they are degraded, for example, or how they are transported—is still uncertain. Efforts to eliminate release of PCB's to the environment have not been entirely successful. (p. 391)

- [N]ot enough data have been gathered to permit the discovery of general trends [but] there is evidence that the natural recycling of mercury is a long-term legacy of trouble from uncontrolled discharges in the past. Nationally, levels of mercury in fresh water appear unchanged since 1970, . . . but the experiences of selected areas are divergent. (p. 395)

- Mercury contamination and cleanup measures are both quickly reflected in marine invertebrates. Since 1970, significant declines in the total mercury burden of coastal organisms have been observed in at least two sites. (p. 399)

- Curtailment of agricultural uses of mercurial biocides appears to have limited the sources of mercury pollution in meat and poultry. Most of the mercury pollution in food occurs in fish and shellfish. . . . [O]ther sources of mercury—air, water, consumer products, medicinals—also have a bearing on total human exposure. (p. 400)

- Man's use of mercury has a long history of impacts on the distribution of mercury to the environment, even to the Arctic. Our understanding and control of the complex cycling of mercury in the environment are largely incomplete. (p. 400)

Living Resources

- By intense commercial fishing . . . man has seriously reduced populations of some of the most plentiful fishes off U.S. coasts. (p. 400)

- [T]he annual harvest stabilized at about 60,000 tons between the late 1930's and the mid-1960's. Foreign fishermen then happened upon the haddock. . . . The 1965 harvest peaked at 165,000 tons, and within 2 years the population declined sharply. (p. 403)

- Yellowtail flounder, halibut, and bluefin tuna are also depleted stocks. Levels of several other populations are at about one-half those of the early 1960's. Foreign fleets are focusing mostly on mackerel and squid, but the incidental catches of overfished species continue to impede their recovery. (p. 404)

- For every class of animals surveyed by the Department of the Interior's Office of Endangered Species, approximately 1 out of every 10 species native to the United States may be endangered or threatened. . . . With disturbing similarity, recent findings indicate that of all higher

plants native to the continental United States, including Alaska, more than 1 out of 10 may be endangered, threatened with becoming endangered, or recently extinct. (p. 408)

Population

- During the past year the U.S. population increased by about 1.6 million, passing the 213 million mark in February 1975. The population growth rate for 1974 increased to 0.75 percent from 0.71 percent in 1973. (p. 418)
- In the United States, the total fertility rate rapidly declined from a peak of 3.7 in the late 1950's and is now below the replacement level. . . . For the last 3 years the rate has continued to drop; it was 2.02 in 1972, 1.90 in 1973 and 1.86 in 1974. Even with these reduced fertility rates, the number of births increased in 1974 because there were more women in their reproductive years . . . . (p. 419)
- In 1967, more than one woman in four in the prime childbearing years expected to have four or more children; by 1974 only one young woman in ten expected to have so many. (p. 420)
- [P]rojections show that if the United States were to maintain a total fertility rate of 2.7 (the level in 1966), the population would be about half again greater 50 years from now than if the total fertility rate were 1.7. . . . The difference of 132 million people has substantial implications in terms of resource consumption, environmental stress, and the general quality of life. (p. 423)

Energy Technology

- Section 11 of the Federal Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act of 1974 directed the Council on Environmental Quality to report annually on the probable environmental consequences of trends in the development and application of energy technologies. This section is CEQ's first such report. (p. 427)
- To forecast the impacts of any energy program, whether resource development or research and development, three projections must be made:

  Primary environmental impacts, that is, the air and water emissions, the solid wastes, the land requirements of a plant or process, and effects on ecosystems of the area

  The economics of the plant or process

  Secondary environmental impacts of the development—impacts from associated industries, employment, population shifts, housing, public and commercial services and social changes. (p. 428)
- Considered by themselves, the new technologies do not present a complete picture. . . . In many cases the synthetic fuel is only an intermediate product that must be further refined or converted before it is ready for final use. Thus, entire chains comprised of links—such as coal extraction, gasification, and transmission—must be considered in comparing the environmental profiles of new energy systems. (p. 432)
- The induced activity causes additional direct environmental impacts . . . . [T]he population influx may create greater land use impacts and place higher demands on public services than the energy facility that began the process. (p. 436)

Chapter 4 ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

- Our present pollution control policies are attempting to reduce substantially damage and avoidance costs by increasing abatement and transactions costs. From the strict viewpoint of economic efficiency, the goal of our environmental policies should be to minimize the sum of the four types of costs . . . . (p. 495)
- The damage functions are determined by two primary factors. The first is how the amount of damage to each person, plant, animal, building, etc. is related to the amount of pollution. The second is how many people or things are exposed to the pollution. (p. 516)
- [R]eal investment (in pollution abatement by industries) increased 365 percent from 1967 to 1974 while dollar expenditures increased 550 percent. . . . [R]eal investment appears to have decreased slightly between 1973 and 1974. (p. 521)
- The share of [industrial] plant and equipment investment devoted to pollution abatement has generally risen, but the increases were neither continuous nor rapid. Indeed, in several sectors there have been periods of net decrease or leveling off, particularly between 1973 and 1974. (p. 521)
- The water pollution control grants program is the second largest federal public works program (highways are first), and it may soon become the largest capital expenditure item in local government budgets. . . . The largest portion of current federal spending for pollution abatement is given as grants to other levels of government. About 10 percent is directed to reducing pollution from federal facilities. (p. 525)
- The cost of building treatment plants has increased even faster than most other costs. As a result, annual waste water treatment investments increased only 40 percent in real terms between 1967 and 1973 while increasing 128 percent in dollar terms. (p. 529)
- [Incremental pollution abatement costs are estimated at $217.7 billion from 1974 through 1983. I]ndustrial air pollution abatement costs have increased noticeably but mobile source costs have fallen. . . . Estimates for industrial water pollution control have increased substantially . . . , but projected municipal waste water expenditures are slightly lower. . . . [C]osts for noise regulations show a substantial drop as a result of new information provided by EPA. Air pollution investment costs are expected to reach a peak during the years 1975 to 1977, and water pollution investments are expected to rise steadily through the decade, reaching a peak in 1983. (p. 532)
- These costs average out to approximately $47 per capita for 1974. For the median income family, pollution abatement costs will rise to about 2.5 percent of gross family income in 1983 before the ratio begins to decline again. (p. 533)
- [T]he 1975 incremental cost estimates are $22.9 billion higher than the 1974 estimates, but just adjusting last year's estimates for inflation between 1973 and 1974 would account for approximately $20 billion of this increase. Adding 1983 and removing 1973 from the estimate also adds approximately $29 billion, so that the real costs for the years 1974 through 1982 are actually lower this year than last. Reduced O&M costs (because of a slower rate of investment) and reduced mobile source costs account for most of this drop. (p. 563)

- [A]ll the analyses seem to indicate that [environmental programs] have on net probably increased, not decreased, the number of available jobs. This is so because of expenditures stimulated by the air and water pollution control deadlines and by the municipal grants program. Construction of sewers and sewage treatment plants, for instance, is relatively labor intensive. (p. 533)
- CEQ/EPA-sponsored analyses also indicate that the demands for pollution control investments will not seriously disrupt capital markets or displace significant amounts of investment for capital expansion . . . . (p. 539)

Chapter 5 A GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT

- In the developing world, where nearly three-quarters of the earth's people live, adequate food for growing populations is seen as the overriding environmental problem. (p. 571)
- Never in history has there been assurance of enough food for all the world's people. But despite great expansions of world food production, the situation today is in some ways more critical than ever. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations reckoned that in 1970 at least 460 million people (excluding Communist Asia) were suffering serious food deficiency. (p. 572)
- Only truly remarkable improvements in agriculture have enabled food output to keep pace with the number of new mouths to feed. Yet the danger that population growth will outstrip food production remains. (p. 575)
- The best long-run solution to the problem of world hunger has three parts—control of population growth, economic development to provide people with enough income to buy an adequate diet, and development aid to raise food production in poor countries. (p. 578)
- Altogether, poor countries in the developing world cultivate about twice as much land as rich countries—but produce 20 percent less food. Improving yields appears to be the best hope for most of these countries. (p. 580)
- One-fourth of the people who have ever lived since prehistory are alive today. The human population reached 4 billion in 1975[;] the number of young people approaching childbearing age will cause [it] to grow to 6.5 or 7 billion by the year 2000. (pp. 591–92)
- The world harvest of finfish, reflecting more nations fishing, more boats, and more efficient fishing technology, jumped from 21 million tons in 1950 to 64 million tons in 1970. Afterward the catch declined; by 1973 it had dropped to 59 million tons. A 25-year trend of steadily increasing catches has reversed. (p. 598)
- The biggest accidental spill on record resulted from the breakup of the supertanker *Torrey Canyon* off Cornwall. The ship spilled all her cargo—120,000 tons—fouling 250 miles of English and French seacoast. It would take more than 40 *Torrey Canyon* spills to equal the estimated volume of oil pollution each year. (p. 600)
- It is encouraging to note that the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, negotiated in February 1973, has been signed by 57 nations and ratified by 16. It entered into force on July 1, 1975. (p. 615)

- Oxygen- and nutrient-rich ocean waters from the Arctic and Antarctic are essential to many fisheries in distant parts of the world. Both polar regions may now be threatened by proposals to begin or accelerate exploitation of their living and nonliving resources. (p. 616)

Chapter 6 THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT

- The EIS itself is intended to be, and often is, the tip of an iceberg, the visible evidence of an underlying planning and decisionmaking process that is usually unnoticed by the public. (p. 628)
- Properly conceived and written, the EIS is an extremely useful management tool. But too many statements have been deadly, voluminous, and obscure and lacked the necessary analysis and synthesis. They have often been inordinately long, with too much space devoted to unnecessary description rather than to analysis of impacts and alternatives. (p. 632)
- Estimated NEPA-related costs are . . . relatively small compared to annual budgets or to the costs of major construction or licensing projects. For example, the Corps of Engineers estimates that in fiscal year 1974 it spent about $21.9 million on NEPA, which is approximately 1.25 percent of its annual operating budget. (p. 635)
- Recent decisions of courts of appeals for six circuits provide the beginning of a useful legal framework for determining the scope of a program environmental impact statements. (p. 641)
- The contradictory interpretations of *Conservation Society* resulted in confusion nationally about the role of state highway departments in FHWA NEPA compliance. To resolve this confusion, the Congress adopted the first amendment to NEPA. (p. 647)
- On June 24, 1975, the Supreme Court handed down its first major NEPA decision in *Aberdeen and Rockfish Railroad* v. *Students Challenging Regulatory Agency Procedures*. (p. 650)
- Since our compilation of state environmental impact statement requirements a year ago, one additional state, New York, passed an environmental conservation act and several states amended their environmental laws or executive orders. (p. 651)
- In most federal agencies effective implementation of NEPA depends on the extent to which managers at all levels—particularly the top—accept environmental analysis as a management tool to achieve the act's substantive goals. (pp. 654–55)

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STATE	COUNTY	STATUS	STATEMENT TITLE	ACCESSION NUMBER	DATE FILED	ORIG AGENCY NUMBER
		DRAFT	Salmon for New England	60183	02-06-76	DOC
		DRAFT	Emission Standards for New Light Duty Trucks	60248	02-19-76	EPA
		FINAL	Importation of S. African Sealskins, Moratorium Wa	60209	02-12-76	DOC
		FINAL	Aunu'u Boat Harbor, American Samoa	60212	02-12-76	COE
		FINAL	BPA - FY 1977 Proposed Program	60250	02-19-76	DOI
		FINAL	Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Corp., Curtailment	60270	02-23-76	FPC
Alabama	Coosa	DRAFT	Stewartville Community Public Water System	60165	02-03-76	HUD
	Mobile	FINAL	West Lee St., I-65 Interchange, Chickasaw	60244	02-18-76	DOT
	Talladega	DRAFT	Stewartville Community Public Water System	60165	02-03-76	HUD
Alaska		DRAFT	Metlakatla Small Boat Harbor #2	60167	02-04-76	COE
		DRAFT	Passage Canal Timber Sale, Chugach N.F.	60192	02-09-76	USDA
		DRAFT	Herbicide Use, Alaska Nat'l Forests (Supplement)	60199	02-10-76	USDA
		DRAFT	Waiver of Alaska Marine Mammal Moratorium	60280	02-26-76	DOC
		FINAL	Alaska Lumber & Pulp Co., Timber Sale	60282	02-27-76	USDA
Arizona		DRAFT	345 kV Transmission Lines, Greenlee Co. to El Paso	60235	02-17-76	DOI
	Coconino	DRAFT	Prescott N.F. Timber Management Plan	60151	02-02-76	USDA
	Yavapai	DRAFT	Prescott N.F. Timber Management Plan	60151	02-02-76	USDA
Arkansas	Benton	DRAFT	U.S. 71 Relocation, Fayetteville to McKissick Cree	60228	02-17-76	DOT
	Mississippi	FINAL	Big Lake Wilderness Area	60194	02-09-76	DOI
		FINAL	Osceola Water Treatment Plant Improvements	60251	02-20-76	HUD
	Washington	DRAFT	U.S. 71 Relocation, Fayetteville to McKissick Cree	60228	02-17-76	DOT
California		FINAL	Herbicide Use, Pacific NW Region	60238	02-17-76	USDA
	Brawley	DRAFT	Brawley Co. Water & Sewer Project	60218	02-13-76	HUD
	Contra Costa	DRAFT	Centrex Home Development, Neighborhood One	60229	02-17-76	HUD
	Del Norte	DRAFT	Crescent City Outer Harbor, Maintenance	60227	02-17-76	COE
	Los Angeles	DRAFT	Overland Transport of Space Shuttle Orbiter	60159	02-03-76	NASA
	Orange	FINAL	Southeast Regional Reclamation Authority	60169	02-04-76	EPA
	Santa Clara	DRAFT	San Jose Community Development (Supplement)	60198	02-10-76	HUD
	Solano	DRAFT	Vallejo Waterfront Development Project	60286	02-27-76	DOC
	Tulare	FINAL	Mineral King Development, Sequoia N.F.	60281	02-26-76	USDA

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Colorado	several	DRAFT	White River N.F. Timber Plan	60211	02-12-76	USDA
	Arapahoe	FINAL	Pier Point Development, Colorado	60247	02-19-76	HUD
	El Paso	DRAFT	Union Boulevard, Colorado Springs	60150	02-02-76	DOT
	Larimer	DRAFT	Woodwest Planned Unit Development	60186	02-09-76	HUD
Connecticut		DRAFT	Connecticut R. Basin, Flood Management	60177	02-06-76	WERB
		DRAFT	Mascony Transport and Ferry Service, Inc.	60220	02-13-76	ICC
		FINAL	Pranford Harbor Maintenance Dredging	60181	02-06-76	COE
Florida		DRAFT	Florida Area Cumulus Experiment of 1976	60254	02-19-76	DOC
		FINAL	Apalachicola Bay	60191	02-09-76	COE
	Dade	DRAFT	Miami Courthouse Annex	60187	02-09-76	GSA
		DRAFT	Motor Pool & Vehicle Maintenance Facility, Miami	60202	02-11-76	GSA
		FINAL	Lakes of Acadia Development	60185	02-09-76	HUD
Georgia	Alma-Bacon	DRAFT	Lake Alma Project, Georgia	60223	02-17-76	HUD
	Clarke	FINAL	US 78, Appalachee River to US 29	60272	02-24-76	DOT
	Oconee	FINAL	US 78, Appalachee River to US 29	60272	02-24-76	DOT
	Richmond	FINAL	VA Hospital, 420-Bed Replacement, Augusta	60267	02-23-76	VA
Idaho		DRAFT	Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Fire Management	60265	02-23-76	USDA
	Lemhi	DRAFT	Twelvemile Unit Land Use Plan, Salmon N.F.	60163	02-03-76	USDA
Illinois		DRAFT	Jefferson Barracks Bridge & Approach Roads	60201	02-10-76	DOT
	Cook	FINAL	Westbury Subdivision, Hoffman Estates, Illinois	60184	02-09-76	HUD
Indiana	several	FINAL	Anderson River Watershed	60268	02-23-76	USDA
	DeKalb	DRAFT	State Route 3, Noble, DeKalb Counties	60277	02-26-76	DOT
	Dubois	DRAFT	Hall-Flat Creek Watershed	60269	02-23-76	USDA
	Jefferson	DRAFT	Marble Hill Nuclear Generating Sta., Units 1 and 2	60283	02-27-76	NRC
	Noble	DRAFT	State Route 3, Noble, DeKalb Counties	60277	02-26-76	DOT
	Starke	DRAFT	Bailey-Cox-Newtson Watershed	60278	02-26-76	USDA
Iowa		FINAL	Big Sioux River, Flood and Erosion Project	60264	02-11-76	COE

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Iowa	several	DRAFT	Little Sioux River Flood Prevention Plan	60160	02-03-76	USDA
	Lee	DRAFT	Keokuk Flood Damage Reduction, Mississippi R.	60152	02-02-76	COE
	Muscatine	FINAL	U.S. 61, Muscatine Bypass, Iowa	60260	02-20-76	DOT
Kansas	several	DRAFT	Wet Walnut Creek Watershed	60232	02-17-76	USDA
	Harvey	DRAFT	Halstead Local Flood Protection Plan, Kansas	60154	02-02-76	COE
	Johnson	DRAFT	K-7: Junction K-10,K-12 and K-7 to K-10 (Supplemen	60178	02-06-76	DOT
Kentucky	Caldwell	DRAFT	Donaldson Creek Watershed	60149	02-02-76	USDA
	Crittenden	DRAFT	Donaldson Creek Watershed	60149	02-02-76	USDA
	Laurel	DRAFT	Laurel River Unit, Daniel Boone N.F.	60203	02-11-76	USDA
Louisiana	Pointe Coupee	DRAFT	Upper Pointe Coupee & Johnson Bayou Project	60234	02-17-76	COE
Maine	several	DRAFT	Spruce Budworm Suppression Project, Maine	60156	02-02-76	USDA
Maryland	Carroll	DRAFT	Big Pipe Creek Watershed	60225	02-17-76	USDA
	Prince George'	DRAFT	London Woods Development	60257	02-20-76	HUD
Massachusetts		DRAFT	Fall River Central Business District Renewal	60226	02-17-76	HUD
		DRAFT	Fall River Harbor Improvement, Brown's Ledge	60237	02-17-76	COE
		FINAL	Boston Commuter Discontinuance, Docket # 27222	60215	02-13-76	ICC
	Middlesex	DRAFT	LNG Import Terminal Everett, Mass.	60173	02-05-76	FPC
		DRAFT	State Route 231, Middlesex County	60233	02-17-76	DOT
Michigan	Gogebic	DRAFT	Ottawa N. F. Timber Management Plan	60210	02-12-76	USDA
	Hillsdale	DRAFT	Hillsdale Municipal Airport, New Runway	60224	02-17-76	DOT
Minnesota	Hennepin	DRAFT	The Preserve Planned Unit Development	60253	02-19-76	HUD

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Mississippi		FINAL	Wolf and Jourdan Rivers, Mississippi	60256	02-20-76	COE
	Amite	DRAFT	Proter Creek Unit Plan, Homochitto N.F.	60195	02-09-76	USDA
	Bolivar	DRAFT	Steele Bayou Basin Flood Protection	60219	02-13-76	COE
	Franklin	DRAFT	Proter Creek Unit Plan, Homochitto N.F.	60195	02-09-76	USDA
	Washington	DRAFT	Steele Bayou Basin Flood Protection	60219	02-13-76	COE
Missouri		DRAFT	Jefferson Barracks Bridge & Approach Roads	60201	02-10-76	DOT
	Camden	DRAFT	Lake of the Ozarks Crossing by 161 kV Line, Permit	60174	02-05-76	COE
Montana		DRAFT	Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Fire Management	60265	02-23-76	USDA
Nebraska		FINAL	F. Omaha Relocation and Land Development	60188	02-12-76	HUD
	Scotts Bluff	DRAFT	F.A.S. 28 and 5306 (2)	60214	02-13-76	DOT
Nevada	Elko	DRAFT	I-80, Elko and Nevada Counties	60264	02-20-76	DOT
	Nevada	DRAFT	I-80, Elko and Nevada Counties	60264	02-20-76	DOT
New Hampshire	Cheshire	DRAFT	U.S. Route 202 Relocation, Cheshire County, N.H.	60273	02-25-76	DOT
New York		DRAFT	Saw Mill River Flood Control (Supplement)	60216	02-13-76	COE
		DRAFT	Mascony Transport and Ferry Service, Inc.	60220	02-13-76	ICC
		FINAL	Concorde Supersonic Transport	60169	02-04-76	DOT
	reveral	FINAL	I-88 Binghamton to the Capital District	60239	02-18-76	DOT
	Erie	DRAFT	Route 240, Erie County	60193	02-09-76	DOT
	St. Lawrence	DRAFT	Potsdam Relief Route, U.S.-11 and N.Y.-56	60200	02-10-76	DOT
	Westchester	DRAFT	Westchester Co. Airport, Runway 34 Improvements	60176	02-06-76	DOT
		DRAFT	Indian Point Unit No. 2	60271	02-23-76	NRC
North Carolina	several	DRAFT	Navigation Projects on N.C. Sounds, Maintenance	60175	02-05-76	COE
	Brunswick	DRAFT	Lockwoods Folly Inlet	60243	02-18-76	COE
		FINAL	Brunswick Co. Water System	60168	02-03-76	HUD
	Carteret	DRAFT	Morehead City Harbor Navigation Project	60180	02-06-76	COE
		DRAFT	Waterway Connecting Pamlico Sound-Beaufort Harbor	60240	02-18-76	COE
	Davidson	FINAL	I-85 from SR 2025 to Groometown	60155	02-02-76	DOT

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North Carolina	Forsyth	DRAFT	East Winston Community Development, Project I	60207	02-12-76	HUD
	Guilford	FINAL	I-85 from SR 2025 to Groometown	60155	02-02-76	DOT
	McDowell	DRAFT	Curtis Creek Unit, Pisgah N.F.	60261	02-20-76	USDA
	Mecklenburg	FINAL	Charlotte Inner Loop, Mecklenburg Co.	60231	02-17-76	DOT
	Randolph	FINAL	I-85 from SR 2025 to Groometown	60155	02-02-76	DOT
North Dakota	Burleigh	FINAL	I 194, Bismarck South Bypass	60197	02-10-76	DOT
	Morton	FINAL	I 194, Bismarck South Bypass	60197	02-10-76	DOT
Ohio		DRAFT	Depot Street Improvement, Berea	60245	02-18-76	HUD
		FINAL	Cleveland Harbor Diked Disposal Site # 14	60221	02-13-76	COE
	several	DRAFT	Beaver Creek Watershed, Ohio	60259	02-20-76	USDA
	Cuyahoga	DRAFT	Cleveland Harbor Navigation Project	60227	02-27-76	COE
		FINAL	Rocky River Harbor, O & M	60222	02-13-76	COE
	Delaware	DRAFT	Olentangy Treatment Plant, Interceptor System	60182	02-06-76	EPA
Oklahoma		DRAFT	Tulsa International Airport Development	60279	02-26-76	DOT
		FINAL	Keystone Lake, Arkansas River, Oklahoma	60258	02-20-76	COE
	Muskogee	FINAL	Ft. Howard Paper Co., Pulp and Paper Mill	60274	02-25-76	COE
Oregon		DRAFT	Western Spruce Budworm Management Plan	60157	02-02-76	USDA
		FINAL	Herbicide Use, Pacific NW Region	60230	02-17-76	USDA
		FINAL	Chetco, Coquille and Rogue River Estuaries and Por	60255	02-20-76	COE
	Coos	DRAFT	Coos Bay, Channel Maintenance Dredging	60249	02-19-76	COE
	Lincoln	FINAL	Yaquina Bay and River, Channels and Breakwaters	60179	02-06-76	COE
Pennsylvania	several	FINAL	Allegheny River, Mile 0 to Mile 72.0	60190	02-09-76	COE
	Tioga	DRAFT	Nat'l Fishery Research and Development Center	60284	02-27-76	DOI
Rhode Island		DRAFT	Fall River Harbor Improvement, Brown's Ledge	60237	02-17-76	COE
South Carolina	Barnwell	FINAL	Barnwell Fuel Receiving and Storage Sation	60162	02-03-76	NRC
	Charleston	FINAL	James Island Expressway, S.C.	60266	02-23-76	DOT
	Greenville	FINAL	South Tyger River Watershed	60166	02-04-76	USDA

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South Dakota		FINAL	Big Sioux River, Flood and Erosion Project	60264	02-11-76	COE
Tennessee	McNairy	FINAL	McNairy-Cypress Creek Watershed Project	60161	02-03-76	USDA
	Roane	DRAFT	Clinch River Breeder Reactor Plant	60170	02-04-76	NRC
	Warren	FINAL	SR 55 Bypass, Warren County	60246	02-19-76	DOT
Texas		DRAFT	345 kV Transmission Lines, Greenlee Co. to El Paso	60235	02-17-76	DOI
	Atascosa	DRAFT	Lignite Unit No. 1 & Associated Mine and Lines	60205	02-11-76	USDA
	Galveston	FINAL	Galveston Harbor and Channel Maintenance Dredging	60158	02-02-76	COE
	Jasper	FINAL	Sandy Creek Watershed	60171	02-05-76	USDA
Utah		FINAL	Rocket Disposal, Dugway Proving Ground	60285	02-27-76	USA
	Davis	DRAFT	Lower Jordan River Improvements	60263	02-20-76	COE
	Salt Lake	DRAFT	Lower Jordan River Improvements	60263	02-20-76	COE
Vermont	Windham	DRAFT	Deerfield R. Area Plan, Green Mt. N.F.	60208	02-12-76	USDA
Virgin Islands		DRAFT	Harry S. Truman Airport, St. Thomas	60189	02-09-76	DOT
Virginia		FINAL	Concorde Supersonic Transport	60169	02-04-76	DOT
	Campbell	FINAL	Brookneal Municipal Airport	60252	02-19-76	DOT
Washington		DRAFT	Western Spruce Budworm Management Plan	60157	02-02-76	USDA
		DRAFT	Richland Airport Development, Washington	60168	02-04-76	DOI
		FINAL	Herbicide Use, Pacific NW Region	60238	02-17-76	USDA
	Clallam	DRAFT	Travel Regs. on Trails & Areas, Olympic N.P.	60217	02-13-76	USDA
	Clark	FINAL	SR 500, I-5 to SR 503, Vancouver	60230	02-17-76	DOT
	Grays Harbor	DRAFT	Quinault Unit Plan, Olympic N.P.	60206	02-12-76	USDA
	Jefferson	DRAFT	Quinault Unit Plan, Olympic N.P.	60206	02-12-76	USDA
		DRAFT	Travel Regs. on Trails & Areas, Olympic N.P.	60217	02-13-76	USDA
	King	FINAL	Burke-Gilman Trail, Seattle	60242	02-18-76	HUD
	Kitsap	DRAFT	Central Kitsap Wastewater Facilities (Supplement)	60172	02-05-76	EIA
	Mason	DRAFT	Travel Regs. on Trails & Areas, Olympic N.P.	60217	02-13-76	USDA
	Yakima	DRAFT	Yakima CBD Improvements	60213	02-13-76	DOC

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Wisconsin	Dodge	FINAL	S.T.H. 19, Waterloo to Watertown Road	60275	02-26-76	DOT
	Jefferson	FINAL	S.T.H. 19, Waterloo to Watertown Road	60275	02-26-76	DOT
	Marquette	FINAL	U.S.H. 51, Wisconsin	60153	02-02-76	DOT
	Milwaukee	DRAFT	Park and Lake Freeways, Milwaukee	60262	02-20-76	DOT
	Portage	FINAL	U.S.H. 51, Wisconsin	60153	02-02-76	DOT
	Waushara	FINAL	U.S.H. 51, Wisconsin	60153	02-02-76	DOT
	Wood	DRAFT	Daly Avenue Route, Wisconsin Rapids	60236	02-17-76	DOT
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	Laramie	FINAL	I-180, Cheyenne	60241	02-18-76	DOT

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Contact:

Coordinator of Environmental
Quality Activities
Office of the Secretary
U.S.Department of Agriculture
Room 359-A,
Washington, D.C. 20250
(202) 447-3965

Forest Service

Draft — Date

Passage Canal Timber Sale, Chugach N.F. — 02/09

Alaska
Proposed is a salvage timber sale in Passage Canal, Prince William Sound, approximately 7 miles east of Whittier, Alaska. The sale consists of 6 clearcut units totalling 160 acres. The gross sale area is 483 acres; total volume is 3,273 MBF. Adverse effects include minor siltation which will take place in Logging Camp Creek during the removal of the blowdown trees from the creek by Y.C.C. and/or the logging contractor.
(ELR ORDER # 60192)

Herbicide Use, Alaska Nat'l Forests (Supplement) — 02/10

Alaska
This statement is the supplement to a final EIS filed with CEQ May 21, 1975. The proposed action involves vegetation control with the use of herbicides on road, railroad, and powerline rights-of-way. The herbicides proposed for use include 2,4-D, picloram, amitrole, sodium metaborate, sodium chlorate, and bromacil. Herbicide use considered in this statement is on Tongass and Chugach National Forests only. Susceptible target and non-target vegetation in the treatment areas will be reduced in vigor and, in most cases, top killed. No wildlife population will be adversely affected.
(ELR ORDER # 60199)

Prescott N.F. Timber Management Plan — 02/02

Arizona
County: Yavapai Coconino
Proposed is a Ten-Year Plan for the Timber Management Program of the Prescott National Forest, located in Central Arizona. Ponderosa pine is the only commercial timber species. Of the total National Forest acreage, approximately 36% is classified as forested and 77% classified as commercial forest. Adverse effects include soil disturbance and erosion.
(ELR ORDER # 60151)

White River N.F. Timber Plan 02/12

Colorado
County: several
Proposed is the revision of the 1962 Timber Management Plan for the White River National Forest in order to regulate the acres of silvicultural treatment on National Forest lands. The plan includes an expected yield of from 16.9 to 78.3 million board feet. Adverse effects inlcude loss of wilderness values, and temporary air and water pollution. (ELR ORDER # 60211)

Twelvemile Unit Land Use Plan, Salmon N.F. 02/03

Idaho
County: Lemhi
Proposed is a land use plan for the 54,500 acre Twelve-mile Planning Unit, Salmon National Forest, which is located in the north central portion of Idaho. The major environmental effects resulting from project implementation will be due to timber harvest, access road construction, and possible mining activities. Adverse effects include landscape alterations due to implementation of resource activities and some accelerated erosion and water degradation associated with access road construction. (ELR ORDER # 60163)

Laurel River Unit, Daniel Boone N.F. 02/11

Kentucky
County: Laurel
Proposed is a 10-year management plan for the 25,440 acre Laurel River Unit, Daniel Boone National Forest. The plan proposes that the unit be managed for a full range of multiple use benefits including timber, water, recreation, and wildlife with emphasis on recreation development and protection of scenic qualities in zones around the lake, and along primary recreation access roads. Scenic values will be temporarily adversely affected by construction activities, mineral extraction, timber harvesting, and littering.
(ELR ORDER # 60203)

Spruce Budworm Suppression Project, Maine 02/02

Maine
County: several
The proposed project involves 3.5 million acres of private and state woodlands which are seriously infested with the spruce budworm. The Maine Bureau of Forestry proposes the aerial spraying of areas of Aroostook, Piscataquis, Penobscot, Somerset, and Washington Counties, Maine,

with insecticide to protect forest resources from the budworm at an estimated $3.00 per acre. Chemical and biological insecticides, when applied at the registered dosage rates, will have little detrimental effect on non-target organisms because of their rapid breakdown and short-term persistence.
(ELR ORDER # 60156)

Ottawa N. F. Timber Management Plan 02/12

Michigan
County: Gogebic
This statement describes the economic, social, and ecological effects of managing the timber resources on the Ottawa National Forest for the period July 1, 1976 through June 30, 1983. These effects would result from harvesting an estimated 185 million cubic feet of sawtimber and roundwood, the planting of approximately 16,300 acres and natural regeneration on 125,000 acres, conducting timber stand improvement on about 102,000 acres, carrying out a tree improvement program and constructing and improving roads needed for harvesting operations.
(ELR ORDER # 60210)

Proter Creek Unit Plan, Homochitto N.F. 02/09

Mississippi
County: Franklin Amite
The proposed action is the implementation of a management plan for the 29,505 acre Porter Creek Unit, Homochitto National Forest. Major actions proposed for the 10-year period include timber harvesting and site preparation, increasing the diversity of the wildlife habitat, improving the potential for developing a lake and recreational facilities on Porter Creek, administration of oil and gas activities, and road reconstruction, Adverse effects include temporary soil movement and associated increases in steam turbidity. Land will be removed from timber production for mineral development activities.
(ELR ORDER # 60195)

Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Fire Management 02/23

Montana Idaho
This statement discusses a proposal to allow some fires in the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness (SBW) to go unsuppressed so that fire may more nearly play a natural role in shaping, maintaining, and directing ecosystem development in the SBW. The proposal will directly affect Bitterroot, Clearwater, Lolo, and Nezperce National Forest personnel who have administrative responsibility in the SBW. The potential exists for adverse impacts on airshed and the social system including SBW users, permittees, and adjacent and included landowners.
(ELR ORDER # 60265)

Date

Curtis Creek Unit, Pisgah N.F. 02/20

North Carolina
County: McDowell
Proposed is the ten year management plan for the 20,690 acre Curtis Creek Unit of Pisgah National Forest. Management decisions will affect major forest resources such as wildlife, water, soils, vegetative cover, aesthetics, roads, trails, and recreation. Adverse environmental effects will result from operation of motor vehicles and from movement of soil into streams from logging operations. Scenic values may be adversely affected by construction activities, timber harvesting, and littering.
(ELR ORDER # 60261)

Deerfield R. Area Plan, Green Mt. N.F. 02/12

Vermont
County: Windham
Proposed is the implementation of a land use plan for the Deerfield River Area of the Green Mountain National Forest, Vermont. The proposed plan will provide specific direction for management, allocation, use, and development of approximately 2,860 acres of National Forest land, of which more than 500 acres have been developed for winter sports activities under the provisions of three special use permits. Adverse effects include some stream siltation, some soil disturbance, and the removal of 48 acres of timber land from production.
(ELR ORDER # 60208)

Western Spruce Budworm Management Plan 02/02

Washington Oregon
Proposed is the treatment of the western spruce budworm on 291,000 acres out of a total infestation of 532,000 acres in the spring and summer of 1976. An estimated 284,000 acres of Federal, State, and private lands are located in Kittitas, Chelan, and Okanogan Counties, Washington, and 7,000 acres on the Warm Springs Indian Reservation in Oregon. Either carbaryl, trochlorfon, or Malathion or a combination of the three will be used to suppress the western spruce budworm.
(ELR ORDER # 60157)

Quinault Unit Plan, Olympic N.F. 02/12

Washington
County: Grays Harbor Jefferson
Proposed is the implementation of a comprehensive land use plan for the 151,960 acre Quinault Planning Unit, Olympic National Forest. Included in the plan is the allocation

of three additional new sites to developed recreation. Management of the timber resource is provided for on the productive commercial forest land of the Unit when not otherwise allocated.
(ELR ORDER # 60206)

Travel Regs. on Trails & Areas, Olympic N.P. 02/13

Washington
County: Clallam Jefferson Mason
The proposed project is intended to prohibit motor-vehicle use on approximately 70 miles of trail and restrict use on 16.9 miles, to prohibit livestock use on 38.2 miles of trail and restrict use on 2.7 miles, and to confine use of motor vehicles and livestock to trails or roads and prohibit their use for cross country travel, all on the Olympic National Forest. This action is ec-pected to stop environmental degradation on the more fragile areas and reduce damage in areas where recovery is more rapid. No adverse effects are anticipated.
(ELR ORDER # 60217)

Final **Date**

Alaska Lumber & Pulp Co., Timber Sale 02/27

Alaska
The statement concerns the harvesting of approximately 668 million board feet of mature Sitka spruce, western hemlock, and Alaska cedar by the Alaska Lumber and Pulp Company during the operating period 1976-1981. The proposed action will modify 267,400 acres of Tongass National Forest to the degree that it will no longer qualify for consideration for inclusion into the Wilderness Preservation System. Areas where permanent roads, quarries, camps, and log landings are constructed will be removed from timber production for an indefinite time.
COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP HUD EPA DOC DOI
state agencies, conservation groups, and individuals
(ELR ORDER # 60282)

Mineral King Development, Sequoia N.P. 02/26

California
County: Tulare
Proposed is the development of Mineral King, a 16,000 acre area of valley and surrounding mountainous terrain in the Sequoia National Forest, for intensified year-round recreational use. A "multi-modal" transportation system along the East Fork Kaweak River is also proposed, in order to provide improved access. A village providing service facilities will be located along Monarch Creek. A multi-tiered, 35 acre parking lot will provide capacity for 3,600 vehicles at Oak Grove. The statement discusses both

"natural" and "social" impacts of the proposal.
COMMENTS MADE BY: COE DOI EPA FEA FPC HEW USDA DOT
state and local agencies
and private groups
(ELR ORDER # 60281)

Herbicide Use, Pacific NW Region 02/17

Oregon Washington California
The action covered by the statement involves the use of the following herbicides: 2,4-D, 2,4,5-T, silvex, atrazine, dicamba, dalapon, amitrole, picloram, monosodium methanearsenate, and cacodylic acid on National Forest lands of Oregon, Washington, and California. The herbicide program will result in the death or subordinate position of target species so that more desirable species can increase. Herbicides will be used to maintain rights-of-way for power transmission lines, railroads and highways, and to control poisonous plants.
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC COE HUD DOI DOT EPA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 60238)

Shoshone N.F. Timber Management Plan 02/09

Wyoming
County: several
The statement concerns the revision of the 1963 Timber Plan for the Shoshone National Forest. It recommends forest management on 2,440 acres of land, annually. Less than one percent of the Forest will be treated in the ten years. Timber management will change the appearance of the landscape, and road construction would result.
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI USDA
state and local agencies
private groups and individuals
(ELR ORDER # 60196)

Rural Electrification Administration

Draft Date

Lignite Unit No. 1 & Associated Mine and Lines 02/11

Texas
County: Atascosa
This action involves the request for guaranteed loan funds from the REA to finance a new 447 MW (gross) generating plant to be located 15 miles south of Jourdanton, Texas. The project also includes approximately 254 miles of 345 kV transmission lines, 195 miles of 138 kV transmission lines and 25 miles of 69 kV transmission lines. Adverse effects include the release to the atmosphere of some oxides of sulphur and nitrogen along with particulate matter. The environment will also be

affected adversely by the lignite mining operations which will involve about 300 acres per year during the life of the project.
(ELR ORDER # 60205)

Soil Conservation Service

Draft — Date

Hall-Flat Creek Watershed — 02/23

Indiana
County: Dubois
Proposed is the Hall-Flat Creek Watershed Plan for watershed protection and flood prevention in Dubois County, Indiana. The plan consists of land treatment on 18,025 acres and 22 single purpose flood retarding structures. Adverse effects include elimination of agricultural use of 141 acres in cropland, 66 acres pastureland and 76 acres in forest land. Local area reductions in the amount of wildlife habitat available will result.
(ELR ORDER # 60269)

Bailey-Cox-Newtson Watershed — 02/26

Indiana
County: Starke
Proposed is the Bailey-Cox-Newtson Project for watershed protection, flood prevention, and drainage. Project plans include channel work and construction of water control structures and one pumping station. Conservation land measures will be installed on 8,250 acres to adequately treat the land for use within its capabilities. Adverse effects include destruction of vegetation on banks and channel bottom. Noise, air, and water pollution will be increased during construction.
(ELR ORDER # 60278)

Little Sioux River Flood Prevention Plan — 02/03

Iowa
County: several
Proposed is the Little Sioux River Flood Prevention Project, Iowa, for the purpose of controlling the extensive gully erosion, sedimentation and flooding problems which characterize the program area. Though the scope of the project has been programmatically outlined through 1992, the full delineation of specific projects is awaiting further subwatershed organization and planning. Adverse effects include the disturbance and reduction of wildlife habitat by structural measures.
(ELR ORDER # 60160)

Wet Walnut Creek Watershed 02/17

Kansas
County: several
Proposed are projects for watershed protection, flood prevention, and recreation in Bargon, Lane, Ness, Pawnee, Rush, and Scott Counties, North Carolina. Planned project measures include land treatment, single purpose floodwater retarding structures, and multipurpose floodwater retarding-recreation structures. Adverse effects include the elimination of agricultural and terrestrial wildlife habitat use of 2,030 acres, and the displacement of 24 people on nine farm operations.
(ELR ORDER # 60232)

Donaldson Creek Watershed 02/02

Kentucky
County: Caldwell Crittenden
Proposed is the Donaldson Creek Watershed Project for watershed protection and flood prevention. Project measures covered under this statement are an integral part of a flood control system, a portion of which has already been installed. Remaining work includes continuation of the ongoing land treatment program, completion of floodwater retarding structure 3B, construction of floodwater retarding structure 1A and channel work on 24 miles of natural streams. Adverse effects include the elimination of agricultural and wildlife habitat use of 161.5 acres. Channel modifications will eliminate 510 ares of woodland, and 110 acres of pastureland.
(ELR ORDER # 60149)

Big Pipe Creek Watershed 02/17

Maryland
County: Carroll
Proposed is a watershed protection and flood prevention project located in Carroll County, Maryland. The project will consist of land treatment measures on 26,687 acres and structural measures. One multiple purpose structure with floodwater, municipal water supply, and recreation storage is included. Basic recreation facilities are also included. The project will result in the inundation of 4.3 miles of warm water stream fishery and seasonally flooded woodlands. Project implementation will cause displacement of 10 families and 3 associated farm operations.
(ELR ORDER # 60225)

Beaver Creek Watershed, Ohio 02/20

Ohio
County: several
Proposed is a project for watershed protection and flood prevention in Hancock, Henry, Putnam, and Wood Counties, Ohio. Project measures will consist of land treatment

and 42.6 miles of stream channel work. Adverse effects include the reduction of 158 acres of woody vegetation by channel work until plantings can be established, and reduction in populations of fishes and other aquatic life in the construction areas of the channel work. Type I wetland will be reduced by 1,304 acres.
(ELR ORDER # 60259)

Final — Date

Anderson River Watershed — 02/23

Indiana
County: several
The statement concerns a project for watershed protection, flood prevention, municipal and industrial water supply, and recreation in Crawford, Dubois, Perry and Spencer Counties, Indiana. The project will eliminate agricultural use of 560 acres of cropland and pastureland and 714 acres of forest land, in dam, emergency spillway and permanent pool areas of planned reservoirs. Terrestrial wildlife use on 623 acres of land in reservoir flood pools will be periodically disrupted.
COMMENTS MADE BY: USA EPA DOI AHP USCG HEW
one state agency
(ELR ORDER # 60266)

South Tyger River Watershed — 02/04

South Carolina
County: Greenville
The statement concerns a revised project for watershed protection, flood prevention, municipal and industrial water storage and recreation in Greenville County, South Carolina. Conservation land treatment systems will be installed on 1,200 acres of cropland to reduce sediment runoff. The two structural measures remaining to be installed will inundate 853 acres, temporarily flood 1,030 acres, and utilize a total area of 1,936 acres requiring 719 acres to be cleared of trees. The ambient air quality and water quality will be degraded for a short period during construction.
COMMENTS MADE BY: USA HEW DOC DOI EPA USDA
(ELR ORDER # 60166)

McNairy-Cypress Creek Watershed Project — 02/03

Tennessee
County: McNairy
The statement concerns a project for watershed protection and flood control for the McNairy-Cypress Creek Watershed. Included in the project are plans for 20 impounding structures, one of which will provide Selmer with industrial water and recreational water. Adverse effects include the decrease of wildlife habitat resulting from land use,

change of crop or idle land to pasture; loss of 2,265 acres of wildlife habitat, loss of one barn and the modification or relocation of three bridges and 2400 feet of paved gravel road, and decreasing the quality of forest land and fish habitat.
COMMENTS MADE BY: USA DOI EPA DOT
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 60161)

Sandy Creek Watershed 02/05

Texas
County: Jasper
The statement concerns a project for watershed protection and flood control for 25,000 acres in Jasper County, Texas. The plan includes construction of 2.9 miles of floodway and 6 floodwater retarding structures, which will result in the clearing of 79 acres of wildlife habitat and 516 acres of forest. Sixty-two acres of bottomland will be inundated and the floodway will result in reduced wildlife on 108 acres.
COMMENTS MADE BY: USA DOI HEW DOT EPA AFP
state agencies and
interested groups
(ELR ORDER # 60171)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Contact: Dr. Sidney R. Galler
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Environmental Affairs
Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20230
(202) 967-4335

Economic Development Administration

Draft — Date

Vallejo Waterfront Development Project — 02/27

California
County: Solano
The statement concerns a proposal to provide infrastructural components for a 54-acre section of a 207-acre industrial park and municipal marina in Vallejo. The construction would include fill and compaction, streets, storm sewers, water lines, sewer lines, street lighting, traffic signals, and landscaping. Impacts caused by the construction and operation of the industrial park include aggravation of existing air, water, and noise pollution; energy consumption; probable land use shifts adjacent to the site; and generation of traffic, solid, and liquid wastes. There will also be adverse impacts of the area's marine biology.
(ELR ORDER # 60286)

Yakima CBD Improvements — 02/13

Washington
County: Yakima
The statement concerns improvements of the Central Business District in Yakima, Washington. Improvements include additional parking facilities, street and vehicular modifications, and pedestrian amenities including lighting and landscaping. The purpose of the project is to strengthen the competitive situation and stimulate retail trade in the CBD. Adverse effects include a decrease in air quality in some areas, increased noise, increased consumption of fossil fuels, and the loss of some buildings to make way for additional parking.
(ELR ORDER # 60213)

Nat'l Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin.

Draft — Date

Salmon for New England — 02/06

The proposed action is to access the ability of large-scale plants of coho salmon (Oncorhynchus Kisutch) to generate a coastal marine sportfishery. The demon-

stration project, to be conducted in Plum Island Sound, in Massachusetts, and the Parker River which flows into it, would consist initially of a one-year experiment to test the feasibility of utilizing saltwater cage-rearing techniques for short-term rearing of coho salmon in New England waters. No significant adverse environmental effects are anticipated to result from the project.
(ELR ORDER # 60183)

Waiver of Alaska Marine Mammal Moratorium 02/26

Alaska
The Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 imposed a moratorium on the taking and importing of marine mammals and marine mammal products and preempted the authority of States to manage marine mammals within their jurisdiction effective December 21, 1972. The State of Alaska has since requested the Secretary of Commerce and the Scretary of Interior to waive the moratorium and return management to the state. This statement discusses the various facets of the above request.
(ELR ORDER # 60280)

Florida Area Cumulus Experiment of 1976 02/19

Florida
This statement is a supplement to a final EIS filed with CEQ April 6, 1971. The statement concerns continuation of a research program for seeding of single clouds to increase precipitation over a target area. It is possible that the augmented precipitation from an individually seeded cloud may also redistribute or even decrease the precipitation over a fixed target.
(ELR ORDER # 60254)

Final Date

Importation of S. African Sealskins, Moratorium Waiver 02/12

This statement proposes the waiver of the moratorium on the importation of raw sealskins from the 1975 South African harvest, excluding the territory known as Namibia, for processing and sale in the United States. Continuation of the waiver to allow importation from subsequent harvests will be subject to annual review and to certain conditions being met by South Africa. No adverse ecological effects are anticipated, provided the Republic of South Africa continues its current management policies.
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA STAT DOI DLAB
(ELR ORDER # 60209)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Army

Contact: Mr. George A. Cunney, Jr.
Acting Chief, Environmental Office
Directorate of Installations
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff
for Logistics
Washington, D.C. 20310
(202) OX 4-4269

Final — Date

Rocket Disposal, Dugway Proving Ground — 02/27

Utah
The statement concerns the disposal of approximately 569 M55 rockets containing the lethal chemical agent GB, and some burster explosive. The proposed operation consists of neutralizing the GB by placing those residue items containing the agent in tanks of caustic solution which will dissolve the aluminum warhead and then react with and neutralize the GB. The statement indicates no adverse environmental impact or controversy concerning the project.
COMMENTS MADE BY: HEW EPA DOI
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 60285)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Army Corps

Contact: Dr. C. Grant Ash
Office of Environmental Policy Development
Attn: DAEN-CWR-P
Office of the Chief of Engineers
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
1000 Independence Avenue, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20314
(202) 693-6795

Draft — Date

Metlakatla Small Boat Harbor #2 — 02/04

Alaska
The proposed project consists of constructing two rubble-mound breakwaters and of dredging an entrance and access channel for an additional small boat harbor at the town of Metlakatla. The new harbor will provide additional moorage facilities for resident and transient fishing vessels, other commercial vessels, and pleasure craft, and will provide adequate protection from damaging waves generated by winds from the west and the north. Adverse effects include disruption of habitat and associated wildlife at quarry sites, and long-term decrease in water quality at the harbor site. (Alaska District)
(ELR ORDER # 60167)

Crescent City Outer Harbor, Maintenance — 02/17

California
County: Del Norte
Proposed is the maintenance dredging of the Crescent City Outer Harbor basin, which would incorporate an area approximately 500 feet wide by 900 feet long. The long axis of the dredged area would parallel the Dutton Harbor Wharf. The project objective is to remove sediments from the lumber loading area near the Dutton Wharf in order to make it physically possible to again accomodate barges for the shipment of lumber from the Outer Harbor. (San Francisco District)
(ELR ORDER # 60227)

Keokuk Flood Damage Reduction, Mississippi R. — 02/02

Iowa
County: Lee
Proposed is the construction of 1,900 linear feet of earth levee and 7,700 linear feet of concrete wall in order to provide Standard Project Flood protection to 115 acres of intensively developed industrial property within the Mississippi River flood plain. About 74,800 cubic yards of material would be required for the project, along with the commitment of 35.1 acres for rights-of-

way purposes. Adverse effects include increases in air, water, and noise pollution, and the loss of shoreline aesthetics. (Rock Island District)
(ELR ORDER # 60152)

Halstead Local Flood Protection Plan, Kansas 02/02

Kansas
County: Harvey
Proposed is the construction of a horseshoe levee on the north, east, and southeast boundaries of the city of Halstead, Kansas. This development would provide protection from the periodic floods which have inundated the city numerous times in past years during periods of heavy spring and summer rains and storms. A total of 267 acres of land will be affected including 106 acres of floodplain forest, 4 acres of upland trees, 101 acres of cropland, 9 acres of native grassland, 17 acres of pastureland, and 30 acres of other uses. (Tulsa District)
(ELR ORDER # 60154)

Upper Pointe Coupee & Johnson Bayou Project 02/17

Louisiana
County: Pointe Coupee
The proposed project encompasses the Johnson Bayou PL 566 project and the US Army Corps of Engineers Upper Pointe Coupee Loop areas. Both project concern the same area. The PL 566 project is for watershed protection, flood prevention, and drainage in Pointe Coupee Parish, Louisiana. The US Army Corps of Engineers project is a companion project for the PL 566 project, and includes the construction of a pumping station, 1,600 feet of inlet channel, 1,600 feet of discharge channel, and the construction of a setback levee. Adverse effects include the loss of 549 acres of potential habitat for forest dwelling wildlife species. (New Orleans District)
(ELR ORDER # 60234)

Fall River Harbor Improvement, Brown's Ledge 02/17

Massachusetts Rhode Island
Proposed is Federal harbor improvement and maintenance dredging in Fall River-Mt. Hope Bay. Phase I will consist of improvement dredging in the Tiverton portion of the project as authorized and maintenance dredging of the Fall River channel to the authorized depth of 35 feet. Dredge material will be disposed of at an ocean dump site located 15 miles southeast of Brown's Ledge. Adverse effects include siltation along the channel edges and destruction and redistribution of benthos.
(New England District)
(ELR ORDER # 60237)

Steele Bayou Basin Flood Protection 02/13

Mississippi
County: Washington Bolivar
The proposed plan for the Steele Bayou Basin provides for the alleviation of flooding and drainage problems in the Greenville urban area and the improvement of drainage outlets for agricultural lands in the upper drainage basin. The project consists of channel enlargement, weirs, levees, and water control structures. Adverse effects include the commitment of about 700 acres of forest and 1,200 acres of cleared land to various project features. Channel enlargement, induced land clearing, and intensified agriculture will increase levels of silts and pesticides, adversely affecting lakes and streams.
(Vicksburg District)
(ELR ORDER # 60219)

Lake of the Ozarks Crossing by 161 kV Line, Permit 02/05

Missouri
County: Camden
Proposed is the issuance of Department of the Army permits to Central Electric Power Cooperative, Jefferson City, Missouri, for proposed construction and installation of 161 kV, three phase, five wire overhead electric power-line across the Osage River at lake mile 31.9 and across the Niangua River at lake mile 31.2 on the Lake of the Ozarks. Adverse effects include the elimination of 80 acres of forest cover and related wildlife habitat.
(Kansas City District)
(ELR ORDER # 60174)

Saw Mill River Flood Control (Supplement) 02/13

New York
The supplement concerns the modified plan for flood control on the Saw Mill River at Yonkers, New York. The modified plan consists of a U-shaped concrete channel in lieu of the vertical sheet pile plan previously recommended. The project will result in the loss of fish and wildlife habitat and the aesthetic effect of the modified appearance of the streams and the land due to the presence of structural works. (New York District)
(ELR ORDER # 60216)

Navigation Projects on N.C. Sounds, Maintenance 02/05

North Carolina
County: several
The proposed action involves maintenance dredging of the navigation channel in Croatan Sound and maintenance dredging of various side channels to small communities on the Outer Banks and mainland side of Pamlico Sound. Dredging activities are to be accomplished by hydraulic

pipeline and sidecast dredge and consist of maintaining the existing projects to their authorized dimensions. Adverse effects include the burial of terrestrial vegetation in the upland diked disposal areas and the covering of benthic organisms in overboard disposal sites. (Wilmington District)
(ELR ORDER # 60175)

Morehead City Harbor Navigation Project 02/06

North Carolina
County: Carteret
The proposed project calls for the deepening of a portion of Morehead City Harbor from 35 feet mean low water (MLW) to 40 feet MLW, with a 42-foot-deep channel across the ocean bar. Material will be removed by both pipeline and hopper dredge. In addition to these improvements, maintenance will continue for the rest of Morehead City Harbor which includes the west leg of the turning basin and the side channels and basin in front of Morehead City. There will be some loss of organisms in the disposal areas. (Wilmington District)
(ELR ORDER # 60180)

Waterway Connecting Pamlico Sound-Beaufort Harbor 02/18

North Carolina
County: Carteret
The proposed action involves maintenance dredging of the channel connecting Pamlico Sound and Beaufort Harbor, North Carolina, and the associated side channels. Dredging activities are to be accomplished by hydraulic pipeline dredge and consist of maintaining the existing projects to their authorized dimensions. Dredged materials are to be confined in highland diked disposal areas, confined in underwater diked areas, or used to create disposal uplands. Terrestrial life will be buried in the upland diked disposal areas and primarily benthic organisms covered in overboard disposal sites. (Wilmington District)
(ELR ORDER # 60240)

Lockwoods Folly Inlet 02/18

North Carolina
County: Brunswick
Proposed is the modification of an existing navigation project at Lockwoods Folly Inlet, North Carolina. Plans consist of deepening the existing channel to 12 feet by a channel excavation-sand bypassing system with the disposal of excavated material in the surf zone of Long Beach at a distance of 1 to 1.5 miles from the inlet. Adverse effects include loss of some bottom organisms, and increased turbidity during dredging and excavated material disposal. (Wilmington District)
(ELR ORDER # 60243)

Date

Cleveland Harbor Navigation Project 02/27

Ohio
County: Cuyahoga
Proposed is the Cleveland Harobr Navigation Project, Cleveland, Ohio. Project plans involve widening and deepening the East Basin, and creating an East Basin Lake approach and entrance channel. Adverse effects include disturbance of benthic habitat and associated biota resulting from dredging new navigation channels and deepening existing channels. (Buffalo District)
(ELR ORDER # 60287)

Coos Bay, Channel Maintenance Dredging 02/19

Oregon
County: Coos
The proposed Federal actions covered by this statement include maintenance dredging of the present 30-foot navigation channel at Coos Bay, maintenance dredging of a proposed 35-foot channel at Coos Bay, maintenance dredging of 5-foot navigation channels in Coos and Millicoma Rivers, and disposal of dredged materials from these projects. Project implementation would cause short term disruption to commercial and recreational fisheries. The filling of 130 acres of diked pasture land in upper Bay will irreversibly foreclose the option to return to wetland status. (Portland District)
(ELR ORDER # 60249)

Lower Jordan River Improvements 02/20

Utah
County: Salt Lake Davis
Proposed is a "Floodway-Parkway Detention Basin Plan" to provide flood protection for an 8.5 mile stretch of the Lower Jordan River between 21st South Street and I-215. The project would provide leveed protection to developed areas and would utilize undeveloped flood plain areas for parks and related used compatible with occasional flooding. An estimated 18 to 20 permanent homes and 11 mobile homes would have to be removed from within the boundaries of the modified floodway. Construction would remove vegetation and cause temporary disruption. (Sacramento District)
(ELR ORDER # 60263)

Final Date

Aunu'u Boat Harbor, American Samoa 02/12

Proposed is the construction of a boat harbor and offshore docking facilities for the island of Aunu'u, American

Samoa. The proposed Federal plan of improvement is a harbor to be located on the reef area north of Salevatia Point and fronting Annu'u Village. It provides for a turning and docking area, a mooring area, an access channel, a stub breakwater, two revetted moels, and installation of navigational aids. Adverse effects include destruction of marine organisms and habitat, and the alteration of water quality. (Honolulu District)
COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP DOC HEW DOI USCG EPA
local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 60212)

Branford Harbor Maintenance Dredging 02/06

Connecticut
Proposed is the maintenance dredging of 2.3 miles of channel in Branford Harbor. Half of the 90,000 cubic yards dredged will be utilized to develop an experimental marsh of eight acres adjoining an existing marsh. Water turbidity will increase and the dredging will disrupt the benthic community. (Waltham District)
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC HEW HUD EPA DOI DOT FPC
state agencies and
interested individuals
(ELR ORDER # 60181)

Apalachicola Bay 02/09

Florida
The proposed project is the maintenance dredging of the St. George Island Channel, East Point, and Two Miles Channels. Dredge spoil from the East Point and Two Mile channels will be deposited in open-water sites, while spoil from the St. George Island Channel will be used for beach nourishment. Disruption of aquatic habitat, siltation and increased turbidity will occur.
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOT HUD USDA 2DOI 2DOC
state agencies and
one individual
(ELR ORDER # 60191)

Big Sioux River, Flood and Erosion Project 02/11

Iowa South Dakota
The project consists of 3.7 miles of channel enlargement, levees, and bank stabilization on the Big Sioux River in the vicinity of Sioux City, Iowa. Adverse impacts are the alteration of 30 acres of riverine habitat, and the disruption of fish populations.
(Omaha District)
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA DOT HUD DOC
state and local agencies
and interested individuals
(ELR ORDER # 60204)

Wolf and Jourdan Rivers, Mississippi 02/20

Mississippi
The proposed action is the maintenance of the navigation project at the mouths of the Wolf and Jourdan Rivers in St. Louis Bay, Mississippi, providing for 7 by 100 foot channels from the six foot contour in St. Louis Bay to the seven foot contour in each stream. All spoil material will be placed in open water. Channel lengths are 1.6 miles for the Wolf River and 2 miles for the Jourdan River. Primary adverse effects include an increase in turbidity near the dredge and disposal areas, and temporary elimination of fish and crab habitat.
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOC DOI EPA HUD DOT USDA
state agencies and
private groups
(ELR ORDER # 60256)

Cleveland Harbor Diked Disposal Site # 14 02/13

Ohio
Proposed is the construction and operation of a 88-acre diked facility to receive polluted sediments to be dredged from Cleveland Harbor. The site will provide a 10-year capacity for containing sediments. Approximately 80 acres of Lake Erie's water/bottom surface will be permanently removed from the inventory of aquatic habitat. Temporary adverse impacts upon aquatic life, water quality, aesthetics, and boat traffic are expected during construction of the facility. (Cleveland District)
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOC HUD DOI EPA
state agencies and conservation groups
(ELR ORDER # 60221)

Rocky River Harbor, O & M 02/13

Ohio
County: Cuyahoga
Proposed is the dredging of approximately 30,000 cubic yards of sediment from the authorized navigation channels at Rocky River Harbor once every three years, and maintenance of the existing east pier. Dredged materials unsuitable for open-lake disposal will be placed in diked disposal facilities. Adverse impacts of the project include disturbance of benthic communities within the open-lake disposal areas, resuspension of potentially harmful substances, and increased turbidity levels during maintenance procedures. (Buffalo District)
COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP USDA DOC DOI EPA
state and regional agencies
(ELR ORDER # 60222)

Keystone Lake, Arkansas River, Oklahoma 02/20

Oklahoma
The statement refers to operation and maintenance activities at Keystone Lake. Included are: reservoir regulation, flood control, hydroelectric power generation, management of land resources and facilities, and related functions. The major adverse impacts occur to the lake shoreline, and result from lake fluctuations and heavy recreational use. (Tulsa District)
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA HUD DOI DOT USDA AHP DOC HEW state and local agencies and citizen groups
(ELR ORDER # 60258)

Ft. Howard Paper Co., Pulp and Paper Mill 02/25

Oklahoma
County: Muskogee
Proposed is the construction on and in the Arkansas River, in the area of Muckogee Co., Oklahoma, of a barge loading dock and intake and outlet facilities for a process water system which are directly related to the recycled -deinked pulp and paper mill. Adverse effects include destruction or modification of existing ground cover and significant impact on wildlife habitat. Water intake would adversely affect plankton, fish, fish eggs, and larvae carried into the system. (Tulsa District)
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI USDA AHP USCG DOT HUD HEW state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 60274)

Yaquina Bay and River, Channels and Breakwaters 02/06

Oregon
County: Lincoln
The statement concerns a project for operation and maintenance of the channels and breakwaters in Yaquina Bay and River. Included in the plan is jetty maintenance, channel construction and maintenance, and turning basin maintenance. The action will alter ocean bottom, estuary bottom, some wetlands, and some terrestrial areas by disposal of dredged materials and will resuspend toxic substances. Benthic organisms on 475 acres of channel bottom will be destroyed. (Portland District)
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA DOC DOI AHP HUD DOT FPC state agencies and interested groups
(ELR ORDER # 60179)

Chetco, Coquille and Rogue River Estuaries 02/20

Oregon
The statement concerns the maintenance dredging of Chetco, Coquille, and Rogue River Estuaries and Port Orford, Oregon. Adverse impacts include disruption and removal

of river bottom habitat and organisms, resuspension of bottom sediments, smothering of aquatic and terrestrial habitat and organisms during disposal, the possible shoaling of Battle Rock Historical site, and augmented housing shortages. (Portland District)
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA DOC DOI HUD USCG FPC
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 60255)

Allegheny River, Mile 0 to Mile 72.0 02/09

Pennsylvania
County: several
The statement concerns continued operation and maintenance of the Allegheny River for nagivation purposes. Maintenance dredging operations will result in increased turbidity and the resuspension of sediments. Dredge spoil disposal will involve destruction of existing vegetative and wildlife habitats on and around new and old spoil disposal areas. (Pittsburgh District)
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT USDA EPA DOI DOC AHP ORBC
state and local agencies
and private groups
(ELR ORDER # 60190)

Galveston Harbor and Channel Maintenance Dredging 02/02

Texas
County: Galveston
This statement concerns the maintenance dredging of Galveston Channel, including deepening, dredging 4 million cubic yards of sediment every 2 years, and placing dredged materials in leveed land disposal areas. Adverse effects will be: the covering of low quality vegetation in disposal areas, the return of some pollutants to Galveston Bay via the controlled spillways, the removal of bottom dwelling organisms, and minor turbidity and resuspension near the dredge. (Galveston District)
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOC DOI AHP DOT HEW HUD USDA
state and local agencies
and private groups
(ELR ORDER # 60158)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Contact: Mr. Sheldon Meyers
Director, Office of Federal Activities
Room 3630 Waterside Mall
Washington D.C. 20460
(202) 755-0940

Draft — Date

Emission Standards for New Light Duty Trucks — 02/19

The EPA is proposing to set more stringent emission standards for new light duty trucks, and to enlarge the the current light duty truck class to include trucks up to 8500 pounds gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR). The proposed standards which would apply to trucks up to 8500 pounds GVWR are 1.7 grams/mile hydrocarbons, 18g/m carbon monoxide, and 2.3 g/m oxides of nitorgen. The standards are being proposed for 1978 and later model light duty trucks.
(ELR ORDER # 60248)

Olentangy Treatment Plant, Interceptor System — 02/06

Ohio
County: Delaware
Proposed is the construction in South-Central Delaware County, between state route 315 and the Olentangy River of a sewage treatment plant of 1.5 MGD to be expanded to 3.0 MGD by the end of the 20 year planning period. The treatment process is a two-stage activated sludge facility, including phosphorus removal measures and tertiary rapid sand filters. The facility will discharge to the Olentangy River at Franklin County, Ohio, below the I-270 interchange in the vicinity of Longfello Ave.
(ELR ORDER # 60182)

Central Kitsap Wastewater Facilities (Supplement) — 02/05

Washington
County: Kitsap
This statement is a supplement to the draft EIS submitted to CEQ August 8, 1975. Included in the supplement is a description of a new alternative 11 to the project and addresses the major issues of the project as they relate to that alternative. Alternate No. 11 was developed in response to public pressures against an interceptor sewer along the Clear Creek drainage basin and in order to better accomodate wastewaters from the Poulsbo Facilities Planning Area. This alternative provides for the collection of wastewaters from drainage sub-basins 9 and 10, the Trident Support Site and the Pulsbo area, with provision for accepting Keyport's wastewaters.
(ELR ORDER # 60172)

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Contact: Dr. Jack M. Heinemann, Acting Asst. Director
for Environmental Quality
441 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20426
(202) 275-4791

Draft — Date

LNG Import Terminal Everett, Mass. — 02/05

Massachusetts
County: Middlesex
The proposed action arises from applications by Distrigas Corporation to import liquified natural gas from Algeria to the Distrigas of Massachusetts Corporation (DOMAC) LNG marine terminal located at Everett, Massachusetts. Concurrent with the Distrigas applications, DOMAC has filed an application seeking certification to construct and operate certain facilities necessary to unload, store, revaporize, and distribute the imported LNG. This statement proposes the construction and operation of an unloading dock, a 374,000-barrel LNG tank, a 600,000-barrel LNG tank, and vaporized units on the north bank of the Mystic River in Everett, Massachusetts.
(ELR ORDER # 60173)

Final — Date

Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Corp., Curtailment — 02/23

The action consists of FPC's analysis of two permanent curtailment plans for the Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation. Environmental impacts resulting from curtailment are the increased use of coal and oil to replace the curtailed natural gas and the associated cost increases and increased pollution in the form of sulfur dioxide and particulates. Reference is made to the fact that rate structure and deregulation are not included as alternatives to curtailment.
COMMENTS MADE BY:
various gas companies
(ELR ORDER # 60270)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Contact: Mr. Andrew E. Kauders
Executive Director of Environmental Affairs
General Services Administration
18th and F Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20405
(202) 343-4161

Draft	Date
Miami Courthouse Annex	02/09

Florida
County: Dade
Proposed is the construction by the General Services Administration of an Annex to the existing U.S. Post Office and Courthouse in Miami, Florida. The Annex will provide a total occupiable area of about 109,000 square feet with basement parking for 84 vehicles; the gross area will be 175,000 square feet. Adverse effects of project implementation include relocation of eight businesses and some hotel residents. Acquisition of about 21,000 square feet of land will be required.
(ELR ORDER # 60187)

Motor Pool & Vehicle Maintenance Facility, Miami	02/11

Florida
County: Dade
Proposed is the construction by the General Services Administration in Miami, Florida of a new motor pool and vehicle maintenance facility. The project is necessary because the land where it is now located, which is adjacent to the U.S. Post Office and Courthouse in downtown Miami, is required as the site for a new U.S. Courthouse Annex. Thus, GSA must relocate the facility to a permanent structure on a site to be acquired. No adverse effects are expected to result from the project.
(ELR ORDER # 60202)

DEPARTMENT OF HUD

Contact: Mr. Richard H. Broun
Director, Office of Environmental
Quality
Room 7258
451 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20410
(202) 755-6308

Draft — Date

Centrex Home Development, Neighborhood One — 02/17

California
County: Contra Costa
Proposed is the residential development of Neighborhood One by Centrex of California, Inc. in Hercules, California. Project plans involve development of a vacant parcel containing 500.5 acres into a residential neighborhood of some 1683 single-family detached homes and townhouses plus a school, park, and open space. Major potential impacts are infrastructure development and conversion of vacant grazing land to residential developments.
(ELR ORDER # 60229)

Woodwest Planned Unit Development — 02/09

Colorado
County: Larimer
The developers of Woodwest, A Planned Unit Development, are proposing to build 751 single family detached housing units in Fort Collins, Colorado and have requested Federal Housing Administration feasibility analysis for mortgage insurance. Adverse effects include disruption of the existing plant and animal communities. Increased need for public safety, educational, recreational and social services will result.
(ELR ORDER # 60186)

London Woods Development — 02/20

Maryland
County: Prince George's
Proposed is the development of a 82.5 acre tract of land over a period of approximately five to six years. Development will include construction of 690 townhouse dwelling units in two communities. Adverse impacts of the project include conversion of woodlands to urban use, increased air pollution and storm runoff, traffic congestion and short-term overcrowding of nearby schools.
(ELR ORDER # 60257)

Fall River Central Business District Renewal 02/17

Massachusetts
Proposed isthe Central Business District Urban Renewal Project which encompasses approximately 32 acres in the center of Fall River, Massachusetts. There are a total of 87 buildings in this project. Of this number 74 are to be cleared because they are structurally substandard or deficient for the intended use. Ten buildings are designated for rehabilitation, while no action is necessary on the remaining three. Adverse effects include displacement and relocation of several residents and businesses within the renewal area.
(ELR ORDER # 60226)

The Preserve Planned Unit Development 02/19

Minnesota
County: Hennepin
The proposed project involves application for mortgage insurance for Northmark Single Family Subdivisions (28 lots), Winslope Apartments (168 units), Neill Lake Apartments (84 units), and East-West Parkway Apartments (129 units) in the City of Eden Prairie, Minnesota. Development of the Preserve will entail the eventual construction of approximately 5000 housing units on 1200 acres in north central Eden Pariric. Adverse effects include removal of farmland from production, and removal of some existing vegetation and wildlife.
(ELR ORDER # 60253)

Final Date

Pier Point Development, Colorado 02/19

Colorado
County: Arapahoe
Proposed is the approval of FHA mortgage insurance for the construction of Pier Point, a Planned Development, in Aurora, Colorado. The complex would contain 834 units of multifamily and single family attached housing. Construction of Pier Point would result in significant disruption of the existing plant and animal communities on the site, an increase in the load on the Aurora and Denver area infrastructure, and an increase in automobile generated pollutants.
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT DOI DOC EPA USDA HEW COE AHP state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 60247)

Lakes of Acadia Development 02/09

Florida
County: Dade
The statement concerns an FHA loan guarantee for the construction of Lakes of Acadia, a 160 acre development. The project will include 578 townhouse units and 362 duplexes,

recreational facilities, a school site and commercial area. The project will eliminate the country atmosphere of the area and will increase the continuing urban sprawl to the west and northwest and the demand for potable water, sewage and solid waste disposal.
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOC GSA DOI
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 60185)

Westbury Subdivision, Hoffman Estates, Illinois 02/09

Illinois
County: Cook
The statement concerns FHA Mortgage Insurance for 306 single family units. The project is the first stage of a development that is planned for 4472 units on 496.9 acres. The project is in the northern limits of Hoffman Estates. Adverse impacts include increased traffic in the area and depletion of ground water resources.
COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP COE USDA DOD EPA GSA DOI
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 60184)

Section 104(h)

The following are Community Development Block Grant statements prepared and circulated directly by applicants pursuant to section 104(h) of the 1974 Housing and Community Development Act. Copies may be obtained from the office of the appropriate local chief executive. (Copies are not available from HUD).

Draft Date

Stewartville Community Public Water System 02/03

Alabama
County: Coosa Talladega
The proposed project involves the construction of a public water system in Stewartville, a rural community in central Alabama which presently has no public water system. The water lines would be installed along state and county highway rights-of-way. Installation of the water system would have no reasonably forseeable, long-range adverse environmental effects.
(ELR ORDER # 60165)

San Jose Community Development (Supplement) 02/10

California
County: Santa Clara
The statement is a supplement to a final EIS filed with CEQ 9 June 1975. Part I presents changes in budget allocations, Part II is an environmental impact analysis of

the proposed Alviso storm drain project, and Part III contains the environmental documents granted to Block Grant projects needed to complete the environmental review record.
(ELR ORDER # 60198)

Brawley Co. Water & Sewer Project 02/13

California
County: Brawley
The proposed project consists of water and sewer facilities for the Brawley County Water District, California. Water facilities include water mains connecting existing City of Brawley water mains in or near Eastern Avenue, services to individual properties, and water main appurtenances. Sewer facilities consist of services to individual properties, sewer mains, manholes, cleanouts, and sewer main appurtenances.
(ELR ORDER # 60218)

Lake Alma Project, Georgia 02/17

Georgia
County: Alma-Bacon
The purpose of the proposed project is to construct and develop a 1,400-acre public reservoir principally to provide water-oriented outdoor recreation opportunities in Alma-Bacon County, Georgia and the surrrounding area. Adverse effects include erosion and slumping of the banks, sedimentation in the reservoir, and increased noise levels. Elimination and inundation of approximately 1,400 acres of bay and branch swamp habitat would also result.
(ELR ORDER # 60223)

East Winston Community Development, Project I 02/12

North Carolina
County: Forsyth
The project area dealt with in this statement was certified as "blighted" under North Carolina Redevelopment Law by the City-County Planning Board in October, 1969. The city plans to undertake a wide range of activities that include planning, land disposition, and site improvements. The proposed redevelopment project is intended to remove the physical conditions which cause blight, to provide relocation assistance to all residents and businesses who are displaced by the proposed action, and to carry out improvements in the project area that will contribute to creating a suitable residential environment.
(ELR ORDER # 60207)

Depot Street Improvement, Berea 02/18

Ohio
The city of Berea proposes to acquire, with local funds, a strip of Penn Central railroad property, extending from Front Street on the east, approximately 1900 feet to the west. On the acquired property a 29 foot wide, two lane road with curbs will be constructed utilizing Community Development Block Grant Funds. The road will be suitable for industrial traffic and will extend from Front Street west, connecting with the existing Depot Street immediately west of the cemetary. No significant adverse effects are anticipated from project implementation.
(ELR ORDER # 60245)

Final Date

Osceola Water Treatment Plant Improvements 02/20

Arkansas
County: Mississippi
The proposed project is the renovation of existing facilities to double the capacity of the present 1.5 MGD Osceola water treatment plant. Project construction will cause temporary community disruption. Operation of the plant will result in the possibility of surface water quality degradation from sewage sludge lagoon overflow and of ground water quality degradation from sewage sludge lagoon seepage.
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA CEQ
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 60251)

E. Omaha Relocation and Land Development 02/12

Nebraska
Proposed is the relocation of East Omaha residents so that the site may be developed into a more compatable land use, i.e., commercial and industrial. Phase I of the project will involve the acquisition of 77.76 acres of principally residential property, relocation of all residents and demolition of the vacated structures. Phase II consists of converting the vacant City owned property into marketable commercial and industrial sites. The relocation of present residents is the primary adverse impact.
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA HEW
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 60188)

Brunswick Co. Water System 02/03

North Carolina
County: Brunswick
The statement concerns a Community Development project for the Brunswick County water system, Phase II that will include a well water supply, water treatment facilities, high service water mains, and elevated water storage. The statement indicates no significant adverse environmental effect.
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA ERDA EPA DOI COE
(ELR ORDER # 60164)

Burke-Gilman Trail, Seattle 02/18

Washington
County: King
The statement concerns the development of a 7.2 mile segment of the former Burlington-Northern right-of-way into a hike and bike trail. Phase I of the construction will be from N.E. 47th Street to about N.E. 65th Street. Phase II will complete development to the City Limits. Adverse impacts include temporary increases in peak-noise frequencies and congestion of city streets from trail users arriving by car. Litter in the area will increase.
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI DOT
state and local agencies
and interested individuals
(ELR ORDER # 60242)

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Contact: Mr. Bruce Blanchard
Director, Environmental Project Review
Room 7260
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 343-3891

Bureau of Land Management

Draft	Date
345 kV Transmission Lines, Greenlee Co. to El Paso	02/17

Arizona Texas
Proposed is the granting of rights-of-way to Public Service Company of New Mexico and El Paso Electric Company to construct two 345 kV transmission lines, running parallel on a single right-of-way for about four-fifths of the distance from Tucson Gas and Electric Company's Greenlee County substation to El Paso, Texas. The proposed lines will be an extension of the transmission line network from San Juan (Four Corners) generation complex and will be completed in two phases. Adverse effects include the stripping of vegetation and some change in water runoff patterns.
(ELR ORDER # 60235)

Bonneville Power Administration

Final	Date
BPA - FY 1977 Proposed Program	02/19

Proposed is the construction of the following fiscal year 1977 new facility additions and modifications to BPA's electric transmission system: 88 miles of new transmission lines, six new substations, maintenance of 12,600 miles of existing lines and related structures, and vegetation control on 18,000 acres of transmission line rights-of-way and 860 acres of substation land. Adverse effects will be conversion of 300 acres of forestland for transmission line rights-of-way, permanent removal of 75 acres of vegetative cover, visual impacts to 3 waterways and 3 roadways, increased turbidity and siltation in waterways and several streams, air pollution during slash burning.
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI USDA EPA ERDA FPC AHP USA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 60250)

Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife

Draft	Date
Nat'l Fishery Research and Development Center	02/27

Pennsylvania
County: Tioga
Proposed is the construction of a National Fishery Research and Development Center in Wellsboro, Pennsylvania. The multipurpose center would study and develop means of meeting demands for more and improved sport and commercial fish production. A 60-acre tract has been purchased by the Fish and Wildlife service for construction of the center. Adverse effects include elevated nutrient levels in Marsh Creek caused by waste water leaving the area. Effluents may at times contain dilute quantities of chemicals and drugs used in fish culture operations.
(ELR ORDER # 60284)

Final — Date

Big Lake Wilderness Area — 02/09

Arkansas
County: Mississippi
The proposal recommends that 1,818 acres of the Big Lake National Wildlife Refuge, located in Mississippi County, Arkansas be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Management to increase food production for wildlife, particularly white-tailed deer, turkey, squirrels and waterfowl would not be possible within the proposal where physical alteration of the habitat by mechanical means would be necessary.
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOT COE DOI
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 60194)

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Contact: Mr. Richard Chais
Supervisory Attorney Advisor for
the Environmental Staff
Room 2370
12th St. and Constitution Ave., NW
(202) 343-2086

Draft — Date

Mascony Transport and Ferry Service, Inc. — 02/13

Connecticut New York
Mascony Transport and Ferry Service, Inc., seeks authority to operate as a common carrier by water, in self-propelled vessels, transporting passengers and automobiles with passengers, tractors, trailers and trucks, loaded and empty, between the ports of New London, Connecticut, and Greenport, Long Island, New York. Accomplishment of this action will result in adding a substantial volume of traffic to the streets in downtown Greenport during times when traffic levels already exceed design level capacity.
(ELR ORDER # 60220)

Final — Date

Boston Commuter Discontinuance, Docket # 27222 — 02/13

Massachusetts
Proposed is the discontinuance of Penn Central's commuter train service between Boston and Farmingham (trains # 441, 442, 490) and between Boston and Worchester (trains # 431 and 432). The discontinuance of commuter service will result in an increase in vehicular traffic. Traffic congestion in Boston and its western environs will be aggravated to a degree. The proposed action is inconsistent with the transportation control plan for the Boston air quality control region to the extent that it decreases mass transit ridership and increases automobile utilization.
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 60215)

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMIN.

Contact: Mr. Nathaniel Cohen
Director, Office of Policy Analysis
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
400 Maryland Avenue
(202) 755-8433

Draft | Date

Overland Transport of Space Shuttle Orbiter | 02/03

California
County: Los Angeles
Proposed is the overland transport of NASA Space Shuttle Orbiters from their final assembly point at Air Force Plant 42, Palmdale, Califronia, to the NASA Dryden Flight Research Center, Edwards AFB, California. Utility poles, electrical transformers, irrigation standpipes, traffic signals and trees will be modified, relocated or removed along the 35.4 mile route. Traffic disruption and an increase in noise and air pollution will result.
(ELR ORDER # 60159)

NEW ENGLAND RIVER BASINS COMMISSION

Draft	Date
Connecticut R. Basin, Flood Management	02/06

Connecticut
The New England River Basins Commission proposes to transmit a report recommending policies and actions to reduce existing and future flood damage potential in the Connecticut River Basin. The report contains a series of policies and structural and non-structural solutions for flood damage reduction and flood plan management in the Basin. Actions are directed to all levels of government and private interests in those portions of the states of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut within the Basin.
(ELR ORDER # 60177)

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Contact: Mr. Benard Rersche, Director of Division
of Reactor Licensing
P-722, NRC
Washington, D.C. 20555
(301) 492-7373

Draft — Date

Marble Hill Nuclear Generating Sta., Units 1 and 2 — 02/27

Indiana
County: Jefferson
The proposed action is the issuance of construction permits to the Public Service Company of Indiana, Inc., for the construction of the Marble Hill Nuclear Generating Station, Units 1 and 2. The MH 1&2 station will employ two pressurized water reactors to produce up to 3425 MWt and 2360 MWe each. The exhaust steam will be cooled by mechanical draft cooling towers with make-up water obtained from and discharged to the Ohio River. Construction of the plant will disturb 250 acres of forest and cropland, and transmission lines constructed by the applicant will require about 3475 acres of land for the corridors.
(ELR ORDER # 60283)

Indian Point Unit No. 2 — 02/23

New York
County: Westchester
The proposed action is the issuance of an amendment to the Facility Operating License held by Consolidated Edison Company of New York for Indian Point Unit No. 2. Under conditions of the operating license, the licensee is required to terminate once-through cooling at Unit No. 2 by May 1, 1979 and to operate therafter with a closed cycle cooling system. This statement considers the information developed by the staff in making its independent evaluation and analysis of alternative closed cycle cooling systems.
(ELR ORDER # 60271)

Clinch River Breeder Reactor Plant — 02/04

Tennessee
County: Roane
The proposed action is the issuance of a construction permit to the Project Management Corporation and the Tennessee Valley Authority for constructing the Clinch River Breeder Reactor (CRBRP). The CRBRP is designed to use a liquid sodium cooled fuel breeder reactor to produce 975 MWt with the initial core loading of uranium and plutonium mixed oxide fuel. This heat would be transferred by heat exchangers to nonradioactive sodium in an intermediate

loop, and then to a steam cycle. A steam turbine generator would use the stem to produce 380 MWe. Exhaust steam from the turbine-generator would be cooled in condensers utilizing a mechanical draft cooling tower.
(ELR ORDER # 60170)

Final	Date
Barnwell Fuel Receiving and Storage Sation	02/03

South Carolina
County: Barnwell
The proposed action is to issue a materials license authorizing Allied-General Nuclear Services to receive and handle fuel casks containing spent reactor fuel elements and to store spent reactor fuel at the Barnwell Nuclear Fuel Plant in the Barnwell Fuel Receiving and Storage Station. Construction of the facility will disturb about 15 acres of the 1700 acres of fallow-field vegetation and timberland.
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COE USCG HEW DOI EPA
(ELR ORDER # 60162)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Contact: Mr. Martin Convisser, Director
Office of Environmental Affairs
U.S. Department of Transportation
400 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20590
(202) 426-4357

Federal Aviation Administration

Draft — Date

Hillsdale Municipal Airport, New Runway — 02/17

Michigan
County: Hillsdale
Proposed is the construction of a new primary Northeast-Southwest runway (5000 feet by 100 feet) with medium intensity runway lights, visual approach slope indicator, and a lighted parallel taxiway at Hillsdale Municipal Airport, Michigan. Phases II and III of the project include strengthening and extending of existing runways and expansion of aircraft parking apron. Adverse effects include loss of approximately 370 acres and the relocation of eight households.
(ELR ORDER # 60224)

Westchester Co. Airport, Runway 34 Improvements — 02/06

New York
County: Westchester
Proposed is the installation of an Instrument Landing System and a Medium Intensity Approach Lighting System to serve Runway 34 at Westchester County Airport located in White Plains, New York. The proposed action would permit approaching aircraft to utilize Runway 34 by making a straight-in approach with electronic guidance instead of the existing circling approach. Adverse environmental effects are those which occur during construction of the project, namely, minor fossil fuel emissions.
(ELR ORDER # 60176)

Tulsa International Airport Development — 02/26

Oklahoma
Proposed are airport improvements at Tulsa International Airport, Oklahoma. Project plans involve the purchase of land for airport purposes, the extension of two runways, and the installation of an Instrument Landing System and Approach Light System. Adverse effects include the temporary disturbance of natural vegetation and the displacement of some wildlife due to the destruction of habitat. Project implementation will result in the relocation of 399 families.
(ELR ORDER # 60279)

Date

Harry S. Truman Airport, St. Thomas 02/09

Virgin Islands
The proposed project involves the construction of a new Runway 9-27, 7,000 x 150 feet with parallel taxiway and attendant facilities, 1,200 feet of extended safety areas, installation of lighting and landing aids, a commercial terminal and cargo area on hydraulic fill, new general aviation facilities, construction of access road, and fencing and the removal of obstructions to air navigation. Construction of the project will alter the configuration, esthetics and ecology of Brewer's Bay. The associated dredging and filling operation will impact a total of 620 acres of the marine environment.
(ELR ORDER # 60189)

Richland Airport Development, Washington 02/04

Washington
The proposed action involves the development of the Richland Airport, Richland, Washington. Major developments include development of a new 4000 foot runway, construction of parallel taxiways on runways 1-19 and 7-25, the acquisition of land and easements in the clear zone areas of runways 1-19 and 7-25; installation of landing aids, development of aircraft parking areas, and the improvement of airport access road. Adverse effects include an increase in the noise and air pollution over a wider area than that which presently exists.
(ELR ORDER # 60168)

Final

Date

Concorde Supersonic Transport 02/04

New York Virginia
The proposed action is an amendment of British Airways and Air France operations specifications to permit these carriers to conduct limited commerical service with the Concorde, a civil supersonic transport aircraft, to John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York and Dulles International Airport in Virginia. The proposal would permit both British Airways and Air France to conduct two flights daily to JFK and one flight daily to Dulles commencing in early 1976. Increases in noise and emission levels would result from introduction of Concorde service.

COMMENTS MADE BY: CEQ EPA DOT DOC USDA DOD DLAB OMB NEW HUD DOI Federal Agencies, groups, and citizens
(ELR ORDER # 60169)

Brookneal Municipal Airport 02/19

Virginia
County: Campbell
Proposed is the construction of a general aviation airport to serve Campbell County, Virginia, and areas in neighboring counties. Project plans provide for construction of a paved runway, paved aircraft parking apron, taxiway, and paved airport access road. The Airport will initially be constructed to FAA general utility airport standards and ultimately to basic transport standards. Adverse effects include the clearing of up to 250 acres of land.
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT EPA FPC DOI DOC COE
(ELR ORDER # 60252)

Federal Highway Administration

Draft Date

U.S. 71 Relocation, Fayetteville to McKissick Creek 02/17

Arkansas
County: Benton Washington
Proposed is the construction of a four-lane freeway-type facility on new location in Northwest Arkansas. The facility will connect the Fayetteville Bypass with U.S. Highway 71 at McKissick Creek and will extend 23 miles in length. Adverse effects include disturbance of archeological sites and disruption of wildlife habitat. Nine businesses, 10 farms, and 39 dwelling units will be displaced by project implementation.
(ELR ORDER # 60228)

Union Boulevard, Colorado Springs 02/02

Colorado
County: El Paso
The proposed action is located in the northeast quadrant of Colorado Springs bounded approximately by the routes of US-85 (Nevada Avenue) on the west, Academy Boulevard on the east, Constitution Avenue on the south, and by Montebello Drive on the north. The principal concern of the action involves the proposed completion of Union Boulevard between Fillmore Avenue and a point 2,780 feet south of Acedemy Boulevard. This facility would consist of two 36-foot lanes with a median barrier. Adverse effects include reduction of grassland habitat and and increased stress on wildlife and vegetation.
(ELR ORDER # 60150)

Jefferson Barracks Bridge & Approach Roads 02/10

Illinois Missouri
This statement proposes the replacement of the Jefferson Barracks Bridge over the Mississippi River with dual

4,000 foot structures and reconstruction of approximately 3 miles of approach road on U.S. Bypass Route 50, as a federal and state funded improvement. The proposed project is located in Monroe County, Illinois and St. Louis County, Missouri, approximately 11 miles south of downtown St. Louis. Since none exist, the proposed improvement will have no impact on the character of existing communities or neighborhoods, nor will it require the relocation of any homes, businesses, or industry.
(ELR ORDER # 60201)

State Route 3, Noble, DeKalb Counties 02/26

Indiana
County: Noble DeKalb
Proposed is a highway improvement which would upgrade Indiana State Route 3 from the existing divided dual-lane roadway near the Allen-DeKalb County line to a point approximately one mile south of Kendallville. Depending on the alternate selected, the improvement would have a length of approximately 11.9 miles to 12.2 miles. Adverse effects include alteration of land use patterns, destruction of some wildlife habitat, and displacement of several residents.
(ELR ORDER # 60277)

K-7: Junction K-10,K-12 and K-7 to K-10 (Supplement) 02/06

Kansas
County: Johnson
The proposed project entails improvements within the Kansas City SMSA in Johnson County on K-7 from the junction of K-10, K-12 and K-7 north to .7 mile north of north junction of K-10. The proposed improvement involves the modification of existing roadway (two and four lanes) to four land facility. A project noise analysis is included.
(ELR ORDER # 60178)

State Route 231, Middlesex County 02/17

Massachusetts
County: Middlesex
Proposed is the construction of Route 213, on new location, beginning at a new interchange with U.S. Route 3 in Chelmsford, bridging the Merrimack River westerly of the Lowell central city and terminating at State Route 113 in Dracut. Project length is approximately 7 miles. Project implementation would displace between 40 and 52 families and 10 businesses. The Radley Field playground in Lowell and a small baseball field from the Dracut School complex would also be relocated.
(ELR ORDER # 60233)

F.A.S. 28 and 5306 (2) 02/13

Nebraska
County: Scotts Bluff
This revised statement is intended to replace a draft EIS filed with CEQ May 15, 1975. The proposed improvement consists of two projects located on Federal-Aid Secondary Route No. 28 and Federal-Aid Urban Route No. 5306, Nebraska. The combined length of the two projects is approximately 2.6 miles. Proposed construction includes roadway reconstruction, new roadway construction, drainage structures, gravel and high type surfacing and construction of a new bridge over the North Platte River. Adverse effects include relocation of wildlife and fishery.
(ELR ORDER # 60214)

I-80, Elko and Nevada Counties 02/20

Nevada
County: Nevada Elko
Proposed is the design and construction of a 6.5 mile section of Interstate Route 80 which lies between a point 0.6 miles northeast of the north city limits. Adverse effects include division of a parcel of Indian Colony lands. Five residential relocations will result from project implementation.
(ELR ORDER # 60264)

U.S. Route 202 Relocation, Cheshire County, N.H. 02/25

New Hampshire
County: Cheshire
Proposed is a 3.64 mile relocation project for U.S. Route 202, New Hampshire. The new 2-lane alignment would begin at U.S. Route 202 at the Massachusetts State Line and terminate at N.H. Route 119 in West Rindge. Adverse effects include the acquisition of approximately 150 acres of land, of which 15 acres are wetland. Three residences, one business and one combination residence-business will be forced to relocate.
(ELR ORDER # 60273)

Route 240, Erie County 02/09

New York
County: Erie
Proposed is he reconstruction of approximately 3.7 miles of Orchard Park Road, Touring Route 240, and 0.7 mile of Harlem Road, Touring Route 240. Adverse effects include disruption and inconvenience during construction phase, and the loss of existing trees adjacent to the highway. Project implementation will result in the displacement of 95 families, 16 businesses, and one fire station.
(ELR ORDER # 60193)

Potsdam Relief Route, U.S.-11 and N.Y.-56 02/10

New York
County: St. Lawrence
Proposed is the construction of a new connection between U.S.11 and N.Y.56 in the Village and Town of Potsdam, thereby providing relief from the traffic problems in the Central Business area. The project will result in the moving of some families and commercial concerns along with the relocation of a village park and the altering of a second.
(ELR ORDER # 60200)

Daly Avenue Route, Wisconsin Rapids 02/17

Wisconsin
County: Wood
The proposed action involves construction of an urban, four-lane divided street located within the city limits of Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin. The project termini are the intersection of West Grand Avenue (S.T.H. 13,73) on the west and Eighth Street (S.T.H. 13) on the east. Project length is approximately two miles. The construction will require acquisition of two acres of right-of-way. A 4(f) statement is included concerning encroachment upon Lyons and Demitz parks.
(ELR ORDER # 60236)

Park and Lake Freeways, Milwaukee 02/20

Wisconsin
County: Milwaukee
Proposed is the construction of Park Freeway east from its present terminus at Milwaukee Street to a junction with the Lake Freeway, a distance of 0.9 miles, and that portion of the Lake Freeway from the Park Freeway south to Layton Avenue, a distance of 3.2 miles. The project will function as a portion of Milwaukee's Downtown Freeway Loop. Adverse impacts of the project include the acquisition of some park land and the relocation of businesses and families. A 4(f) statement in included.
(ELR ORDER # 60262)

Final Date

West Lee St., I-65 Interchange, Chickasaw 02/18

Alabama
County: Mobile
The proposed action is the construction of an interchange for Interstate 65 with West Lee Street in the City of Chickasaw, Alabama. The total distance covered by the project is 0.7 mile. The project is located in a primarily residential area and pressures for commercial development are expected. A number of businesses and families will be displaced.
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI DOT
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 60244)

US 78, Appalachee River to US 29 02/24

Georgia
County: Oconee Clarke
The proposed project consists of the upgrading of US 78 to a four-lane facility between U.S. 29 in Clarke County and the Monroe Bypass in Walton County. The project commences on U.S. 78 approximately 2400 feet east of the Appalachee River and extends 6.5 miles northeasterly to the junction of U.S. 78 and U.S. 29. Adverse effects include increases in traffic generated noise and air pollution adjacent to the highway. Eleven owner-occupied residences, five tenant-occupied residences, and eleven businesses will be displaced.
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOC EPA HUD USDA HEW DOI
(ELR ORDER # 60272)

U.S. 61, Muscatine Bypass, Iowa 02/20

Iowa
County: Muscatine
The proposed project involves an improvement of U.S. 61 in the vicinity of the City of Muscatine through the construction of a bypass to the west and north of the city. Project termini have been established on U.S. 61 one-half mile west of the west corporate limits and one-half mile northeast of the intersection of U.S. 61 and Iowa 38. Adverse effects include the removal of approximately 300 acres for right-of-way including 188 acres of productive cropland. A considerable amount of wildlife habitat will also be removed.
COMMENTS MADE BY: USCG USDA HEW DOI EPA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 60260)

I-88 Binghamton to the Capital District 02/18

New York
County: several
The eis considers two actions: the construction of I-88, Susquehanna Expressway between Sanataria Springs, Broome County, to the Broome County/Chenango County line east of Harpursville, and 1-88, the Oneonta Bypass; and the comprehensive plan for construction of I-88 between the Binghamton Metropolitan area and the Capital District, Albany. Land acquisition and family and business displacements have already been accomplished, and three 4(f) statements are included in the eis.
COMMENTS MADE BY: FPC COE DOC EPA AHP DOI HEW
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 60239)

I-85 from SR 2025 to Groometown 02/02

North Carolina
County: Davidson Guilford Randolph
This project, located in Davidson, Guilford and Randolph Counties, entails the construction of a 20-miles segment of I-85 from SR 2025 east of Holly Grove to Groometown. The most significant adverse impact will be the relocation of 124 to 141 families, 10 businesses and a church. Other adverse effects include the acquisition of woodland and farmland, an increase in noise levels along the project corridor, possible economic losses by some businesses located on US 29 - 70 (temporary I-85) and temporary construction disruption.
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COE EPA FPC GSA HEW DOI
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 60155)

Charlotte Inner Loop, Mecklenburg Co. 02/17

North Carolina
County: Mecklenburg
Proposed is the construction of a portion of the Charlotte Inner Loop from NC 49 and Woodlawn Road to I-85 at Mulberry Church Road. Also included is a connector from the Inner Loop to Douglas Municipal Airport. The 6.7 mile project will be constructed entirely on new location. Adverse effects include those normally associated with highway construction. Five businesses and 15 families will be displaced by project implementation.
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT COE DOC EPA FPC GSA HEW HUD DOI
OEO state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 60231)

I 194, Bismarck South Bypass 02/10

North Dakota
County: Burleigh Morton
The proposed project consists of constructing an interchange at the end of the I-194 Spur west of the existing Memorial Bridge; constructing a four-lane divided roadway from the proposed interchange to a junction with U.S. Highway 10; and constructing a new bridge across the Missouri River. Project length is 5.3 miles. Adverse impact will include the taking of 99 acres for right-of-way, the increase of noise levels, the taking of 7.3 acres from two city parks, the relocation of one residence, and the possibility of effects to business activity in downtown Bismarck.

COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI HEW COE DOT
state and local agencies
and private groups
(ELR ORDER # 60197)

James Island Expressway, S.C. 02/23

South Carolina
County: Charleston
Proposed is the construction of the James Island Expressway and S.C. Connector at Charleston, South Carolina. The project would extend from S.C. Route 171 on James Island across the Intracoastal Waterway and the Ashley River to Lockwood Boulevard on the Charleston peninsula, a total distance of about 4.3 miles. Adverse effects of project implementation include the displacement of nine businesses. The highway facility would also encroach on property of the City of Charleston Municipal Marina.
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT HUD COE DOI EPA USCG HEW
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 60266)

SR 55 Bypass, Warren County 02/19

Tennessee
County: Warren
The project involves the construction of S.R. 55 bypass beginning near at S.R. 55 near Smartt and extending in a northerly direction to S.R. 1 at the junction McMinnville. The project length is approximately 3.8 miles. Adverse impacts are the displacement of residences and businesses, loss of natural resources, increased noise and air pollution, and increased siltation in Barren Fork River during construction.
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA TVA USDA DOI AHP DOT COE
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 60246)

SR 500, I-5 to SR 503, Vancouver 02/17

Washington
County: Clark
Proposed is the construction of a 5.9 mile segment of State Route 500 from the 39th Street interchange on Interstate 5 in Vancouver to a junction with SR-503 immediately east of the community of Orchards. One mile of the 4-lane, limited access highway is already under construction. The project will displace 120 families, 5 businesses, 1 church, and 1 non-profit organization. Since the proposed location falls within a residential area never before used for a highway with heavy traffic, the clearing of wooded land, noise, and air pollution will result.
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC HUD DOI EPA DOT
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 60230)

U.S.H. 51, Wisconsin 02/02

Wisconsin
County: Marquette Waushara Portage
The proposed project is the expansion of U.S. Highway 51 from a 2-lane to a 4-lane highway for a length of 56 miles. A total of 770 acres of land (307 acres of woodland, 445 acres of agricultural land, and 18 acres of marsh land), will be acquired for right-of-way. The improvement will require the acquisition of 14 residences, 4 businesses, portions of two businesses and 6 storage buildings. A 4(f) review has been filed to obtain 10 acres of the Chaffee Creek Public Lands for right-of-way. The facility will increase noise levels and cause a loss of fish, wildlife and waterfowl habitat.
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT DOI EPA USDA
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 60153)

S.T.H. 19, Waterloo to Watertown Road 02/26

Wisconsin
County: Dodge Jefferson
The highway section discussed in this EIS extends along STH 19 from Waterloo to Watertown. The proposed action is designed to improve the safety features of the existing facility through an upgrading of the alignment and structural characteristics. The project is approximately 6.3 miles in length beginning near the intersection with Highway 89 in the city of Waterloo and extending easterly along the existing roadway to the intersection of Highway "G" and Highway 19 in the unincorporated village of Hubbleton. Adverse effects include the acquisition of 59 acres.
(ELR ORDER # 60275)

I-180, Cheyenne 02/18

Wyoming
County: Laramie
Proposed is the construction of a 1.1 mile segment of I-180 from Central Avenue Interchange on Interstate Highway 80 south of Cheyenne to the intersection with 16th Street which is Interstate Business Loop 80. This project will construct an expressway and new viaducts. The property acquisition will require the dislocation of 36 residences, 23 businesses, 2 apartments, 3 combined businesses and residences, and 2 non-profit organizations. A small part of a creek will be relocated, and an inadequate structure will be replaced.
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA HUD
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 60241)

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Contact: (For Medical Facilities)
Mr. Arthur W. Farmer
Assistant Chief, Medical Director for
Administration and Facilities
Veterans Administration
810 Vermont Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20420
(For Housing)
Mr. R.C. Coon
Director, Loan Guarantee Service
Veterans Administration
810 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20420
(202) 389-2332

Final	Date
VA Hospital, 420-Bed Replacement, Augusta	02/23

Georgia
County: Richmond
Proposed is the construction of a 420-Bed Replacement Veterans Hospital within the Urban Renewal Medical Center complex of Augusta. Adverse impacts include construction distruption and increased traffic in the area.
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA HEW HUD DOI GSA AHP
state and local agencies
(FLR ORDER # 60267)

Summary of 102 Statements Filed with CEQ Through

02/29/76 (By Agency)

Agency	Draft 102's for actions on which no final 102's have yet been received	Final 102's on legislation and actions	Total actions on which draft or final statements have been received
Agriculture, Department of	218	620	838
Appalachian Regional Commission	1	0	1
Architect of the Capitol	0	1	1
Atomic Energy Commission	42	144	186
Canal Zone Government	0	1	1
Civil Aeronautice Board	0	1	1
Commerce, Department of	22	44	66
Defense, Department of	8	7	15
Air Force	10	19	29
Army	3	21	24
Army Corps of Engineers	601	894	1495
Navy	11	34	45
Delaware River Basin Commission	2	8	10
Energy Policy Office	0	1	1
Energy Research & Development Admin.	7	3	10
Environmental Protection Agency	31	71	102
Federal Energy Administration	4	1	5
Federal Maritime Commission	3	0	3
Federal Power Commission	91	51	142
General Services Administration	26	92	118
HEW, Department of	4	14	18
HUD, Department of	51	150	201
Interior, Department of	167	324	491
International Boundary and Water Commission -- U.S. and Mexico	1	8	9
Interstate Commerce Commission	10	6	16
Justice, Department of	2	3	5
Labor, Department of	5	2	7
National Aeronautics and Space Adm.	10	22	32
National Capital Planning Comm.	5	8	13
National Science Foundation	1	6	7
New England River Basins Commission	3	0	3
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	11	19	30
Office of Science and Technology	0	1	1
Ohio River Basin Commission	1	0	1
Pacific Northwest River Basins Comm.	3	0	3
Pennsylvania Ave. Devel. Corp.	0	1	1
Souris-Red-Rainy River Basins Comm.	1	0	1
State Department	3	5	8
Tennessee Valley Authority	8	26	34
Transportation, Department of	1001	2080	3081
Treasury, Department of	4	7	11
Upper Mississippi River Basin Comm.	1	0	1
U.S. Postal Service	3	0	3
U.S. Water Resources Council	6	9	15
Veterans Administration	1	9	10
TOTALS	2382	4713	7095

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF THE
ADMINISTRATOR

AVAILABILITY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY COMMENTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS AND OTHER ACTIONS IMPACTING THE ENVIRONMENT

Pursuant to the requirements of section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has reviewed and commented in writing on Federal agency actions impacting the environment contained in the following appendices during the period of February 1, 1976 and February 29, 1976.

Appendix I contains a listing of draft environmental impact statements reviewed and commented upon in writing during this review period. The list includes the Federal agency responsible for the statement, the number and title of the statement, the classification of the nature of EPA's comments as defined in Appendix II, and the EPA source for copies of the comments as set forth in Appendix VI.

Appendix II contains the definitions of the classifications of EPA's comments on the draft environmental impact statements

as set forth in Appendix I.

Appendix III contains a listing of final environmental impact statements reviewed and commented upon in writing during this review period. The listing includes the Federal agency responsible for the statement, the number and title of the statement, a summary of the nature of EPA's comments, and the EPA source for copies of the comments as set forth in Appendix VI.

Appendix IV contains a listing of final environmental impact statements reviewed but not commented upon by EPA during this review period. The listing includes the Federal agency responsible for the statement, the number and title of the statement, and the source of the EPA review as set forth in Appendix VI.

Appendix V contains a listing of proposed Federal agency regulations, legislation proposed by Federal agencies, and any other proposed actions reviewed and commented upon in writing pursuant to section 309(a) of the Clean Air Act, as amended, during the referenced reviewing period. The listing includes the Federal agency responsible for the proposed action, the title of the action, a summary of the nature of EPA's comments,

and the source for copies of the comments as set forth in Appendix VI.

Appendix VI contains a listing of the names and addresses of the sources of EPA reviews and comments listed in Appendices I, III, IV, and V.

Copies of the EPA Manual setting forth the policies and procedures for EPA's review of agency actions and EPA comments referenced herein may be obtained by writing the Public Information Reference Unit, (PM-213), Environmental Protection Agency, Room 2922, Waterside Mall SW, Washington, DC 20460, telephone 202/755-2808. Copies of the draft and final environmental impact statements referenced herein are available from the originating Federal department or agency.

Rebecca W. Hanmer

Rebecca W. Hanmer
Acting Director
Office of Federal Activities

Dated: MAR 11 1976

APPENDIX I

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS FOR WHICH
COMMENTS WERE ISSUED BETWEEN
FEBRUARY 1, 1976 AND FEBRUARY 29, 1976

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
D-AFS-C82001-00:	COOPERATIVE GYPSY MOTH SUPPRESSION AND REGULATORY PROGRAM, 1976 ACTIVITIES	LO-2	C
D-AFS-D82002-PA:	COOPERATIVE FALL CANKERWORM SUPPRESSION, 1976 PROGRAM, PENNSYLVANIA	LO-1	D
D-AFS-J65033-CO:	MANAGEMENT OF MT. WELBA UNIT, ROUTT NATIONAL FOREST, COLORADO	LO-2	I
D-AFS-J65035-CO:	BLACKTAIL LAND USE PLAN, ROUTT NATIONAL FOREST, GRAND AND ROUTT COUNTIES, COLORADO	LO-2	I
D-AFS-J65036-WY:	RYAN PARK WINTER SPORTS SITE, MEDICINE BOW NATIONAL FOREST, WYOMING	LO-1	I
D-AFS-J65038-UT:	PROPOSED LAND USE PLAN, SALINA PLANNING UNIT, FISHLAKE NATIONAL FOREST, SEVIER COUNTY, UTAH	LO-1	I
D-AFS-L61055-ID:	BOGUS BASIN PROPOSED SKI AREA EXPANSION, TREASURE VALLEY, IDAHO	LO-1	K
D-AFS-L61056-ID:	BEARTRAP-DUTCHLER PLANNING UNIT, SALMON NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO (USDA-FS-EIS(ADM) R4-76)	ER-2	K
D-AFS-L61057-AK:	LAND USE PLAN FOR SOUTH LINDENBERG PENINSULA MANAGEMENT UNIT, TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST, KUPREANOF ISLAND, ALASKA (USDA-FS-R10-DES(ADM)76-02)	LO-1	K
D-AFS-L61058-ID:	MILL CREEK PLANNING UNIT, NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST, NORTHERN REGION, IDAHO (USDA-FS-DES-(ADM)R1-76-10)	ER-2	K
D-AFS-L61059-ID:	MEADOWS PLANNING UNIT, LAND USE PLAN, PAYETTE NATIONAL FOREST, ADAMS AND IDAHO COUNTIES, IDAHO (USDA-FS-DES-(ADM)-R4-76-6)	LO-2	K
DS-AFS-L65018-AK:	HERBICIDE USE, NATIONAL FORESTS OF ALASKA, CALENDAR YEAR 1976, ALASKA	LO-2	K
D-SCS-D36014-00:	UPPER CHAPTANK RIVER WATERSHED, MARYLAND AND DELAWARE	ER-2	D

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-SCS-E36032-AL:	MUD CREEK WATERSHED PLAN, CULLMAN COUNTY, ALABAMA	LO-2	E
D-SCS-E36033-NC:	CRABTREE CREEK WATERSHED, WAKE AND DURHAM COUNTIES, NORTH CAROLINA	LO-2	E
D-SCS-G36038-AR:	CADRON CREEK WATERSHED, CLEBURNE, CONWAY, WHITE, VAN BUREN AND FAULKNER COUNTIES, ARKANSAS	LO-2	G
D-SCS-G36041-OK:	MCKINNEY-BUZZARD CREEK WATERSHED, MCCURTAIN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA	LO-1	G
DS-SCS-H36008-NB:	LONG BRANCH WATERSHED, RICHARDSON, NEMAHA, PAWNEE AND JOHNSON COUNTIES, NEBRASKA	LO-2	H
D-SCS-H36023-KS:	MIDDLE WALNUT WATERSHED, BUTLER, COWLEY, SUMNER, AND SEDGWICK COUNTIES, KANSAS	3	H
D-SCS-L36029-WA:	GOOSE CREEK WATERSHED, LINCOLN COUNTY, WASHINGTON	LO-2	K
CORPS OF ENGINEERS			
DA-COE-A32037-MO:	SMITHVILLE LAKE, LITTLE PLATTE RIVER, RELOCATION OF TRIMBLE WILDLIFE AREA, JACKSON, RAY AND CLAY COUNTIES, MISSOURI	LO-1	H
D-COE-C03004-VI:	PROPOSAL TO CONSTRUCT AN OFFSHORE CRUDE OIL TERMINAL AND SUBMARINE PIPELINE, HESS OIL, VIRGIN ISLAND CORPORATION, ST. CROIX, VIRGIN ISLANDS	3	C
D-COE-E34005-NC:	B. EVERETT JORDAN DAM AND LAKE PROJECT, CAPE FEAR RIVER BASIN, NORTH CAROLINA	ER-2	E
D-COE-E35016-FL:	MAINTENANCE DREDGING, PANAMA CITY HARBOR, GRAND LAGOON CHANNELS, FLORIDA	ER-2	E
D-COE-E35017-SC:	AMOCO CHEMICAL CORPORATION, DREDGING COOPER RIVER AND ADJACENT WATERS AND CONSTRUCTING A CHEMICAL PLANT AND ASSOCIATED FACILITIES, SOUTH CAROLINA	ER-2	E
D-COE-E35018-NC:	MAINTENANCE OF ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY SIDE CHANNELS, NORTH CAROLINA	LO-2	E
D-COE-E35019-NC:	MAINTENANCE OF SHALLOTTE AND LOCKWOODS FOLLY RIVERS, BRUNSWICK COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA	LO-2	E
D-COE-F30010-IN:	INTERIM REPORT ON SHORELINE EROSION, LAKE MICHIGAN, INDIANA	LO-2	F
DS COE-K36016-CA:	FLOOD CONTROL ON CALLEGUAS CREEK, SEMI VALLEY TO MOORPARK, VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	LO-2	J

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
D-MAR-A52085-00:	MARITIME ADMINISTRATION CHEMICAL WASTE INCINERATOR SHIP PROJECT	ER-2	A
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION			
D-GSA-E81008-AL:	PROPOSED FEDERAL YOUTH CENTER, TALLADEGA COUNTY, ALABAMA	LO-2	E
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
D-HUD-E28007-AL:	EXTENSION OF RAY COMMUNITY PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM, COOSA AND TALLAPOOSA COUNTIES, ALABAMA	LO-1	E
D-HUD-F85006-MN:	EDENVALE 11TH ADDITION, NO. 3188, EDEN PRAIRIE, MINNESOTA	LO-2	F
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION			
D-ICC-A86095-00:	COMMERCIAL ZONES AND TERMINAL AREAS, EX PARTE NO. MC-37 (SUB-NO. 26)	LO-1	A
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
D-BLM-A02087-00:	PROPOSED 1976 OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF, OIL AND GAS LEASE SALE NO. 40, OFFSHORE THE MID-ATLANTIC COAST	ER-2	A
D-BLM-J39000-CO:	PROPOSED FOOTHILLS PROJECT, DENVER COUNTY, COLORADO (DES-76-3)	ER-2	I
D-BOR-B39004-ME:	PENOBSCOT PROPOSED WILD AND SCENIC RIVER, ISCATAQUIS AND PENOBSCOT COUNTIES, MAINE (DES-76-3)	LO-1	B
D-BOR-E61017-NC:	SOUTH FORK NEW RIVER NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER, ASHE AND ALLEGHANY COUNTIES, NORTH CAROLINA	LO-2	E
D-BOR-J61009-CO:	DOLORES WILD AND SCENIC RIVER, COLORADO	ER-2	I

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-BPA-L08017-00:	FISCAL YEAR 1977 PROPOSED PROGRAM	LO-2*	K
DS-BPA-L08018-WA:	PROGRAM FACILITY LOCATION EVALUATION FOR HOT SPRINGS-BELL 500 KV LINE, STUDY AREA 76-6, WASHINGTON	LO-2	K
DS-BPA-L08019-ID:	FACILITY LOCATION EVALUATION FOR WEST BURLEY SERVICE STUDY AREA 75-9, BURLEY, IDAHO	LO-1	K
DS-BPA-L08020-WA:	FACILITY LOCATION EVALUATION FOR BONNEVILLE DAM INTEGRATING TRANSMISSION, STUDY AREA 76-4, CLARK AND SKAMANIA COUNTIES, WASHINGTON	LO-1	K
D-IBR-J34002-CO:	NARROWS UNIT, PICK-SLOAN MISSOURI BASIN PROGRAM, MORGAN COUNTY, COLORADO	3	I
D-IGS-J01005-WY:	PROPOSED PLANS OF MINING AND RECLAMATION, CORDERO MINE, SUN OIL COMPANY, COAL LEASE 8385, CAMPBELL COUNTY, WYOMING	ER-2	I
D-SFW-A64044-00:	OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM	LO-2	A
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION			
D-NRC-A00114-00:	EXEMPTION FROM LICENSING REQUIREMENTS FOR SPARK-GAP IRRADIATORS THAT CONTAIN COBALT-60 (DOCKET NO. PRM 30-54)	3	A
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION			
DS-DOT-A41193-MI:	MI-21, RELOCATION FROM MI-24 TO WADHAMS, LAPEER AND ST. CLAIR COUNTIES, MICHIGAN	ER-2	F
D-FAA-C51001-NY:	PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW YORK TERMINAL RADAR APPROACH CONTROL (TRACON) FACILITY, HEMPSTEAD, NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK	LO-1	C
D-FAA-E51009-KY:	FULTON AIRPORT, FULTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY	LO-2	E
D-FAA-G51003-OK:	TULSA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, TULSA AND OSAGE COUNTIES, OKLAHOMA	LO-2	G

* THE CATEGORY HAS BEEN REVISED FROM ER-2 WHICH WAS LISTED IN THE FEDERAL REGISTER, 40 FR 53070.

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-FHW-C40019-PR:	PR-10, ARECIBO TO PONCE, PUERTO RICO	LO-2	C
D-FHW-E40062-GA:	APPALACHIAN HIGHWAY, GA-306, FORSYTH COUNTY, GEORGIA	ER-2	E
D-FHW-E40068-SC:	BOBBY JONES EXPRESSWAY, US 25 TO SAVANNAH RIVER CROSSING, AIKEN COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA	LO-2	E
D-FHW-F40046-WI:	EAST LOCUST STREET, US 141 TO NORTH OAKLAND AVENUE, NORTH BUFFUM STREET TO MILWAUKEE RIVER, MILWAUKEE COUNTY, WISCONSIN	LO-2	F
D-FHW-F40048-IN:	JOHNSON-BEARDSLEY REALIGNMENT FROM CRAWFORD STREET TO DEARBORN STREET AND BEARDSLEY AVENUE TO GARLAND STREET, ELKHART COUNTY, INDIANA	LO-2	F
D-FHW-G40047-TX:	LOOP 390, US 80 TO US 59, TO I-20, HARRISON COUNTY, TEXAS (TEX-75-16-D)	LO-2	G
D-FHW-H40037-MO:	BROWN ROAD EXTENSION, ST. CHARLES AND ST. LOUIS COUNTIES, MISSOURI	ER-2	H
D-FHW-H40044-KS:	WIDENING I-70, KANSAS CITY, WYANDOTTE COUNTY, KANSAS	ER-1	H
D-FHW-H40045-NB:	WEST CORNHUSKER HIGHWAY, LINCOLN, LANCASTER COUNTY, NEBRASKA	LO-2	H
D-FHW-H40046-KS:	US 36 LOCATION STUDY, BROWN AND DONIPHAN COUNTIES, KANSAS	LO-2	H
D-FHW-H40047-MO:	MO-60, CARTER COUNTY, MISSOURI	LO-1	H
D-FHW-H40048-KS:	GROVE STREET, LEWIS TO ELM, WICHITA, SEDWICK COUNTY, KANSAS	LO-2	H
D-FHW-L40029-ID:	CALDWELL TO NAMPA, US 30, CANYON COUNTY, IDAHO	LO-1	K
D-FHW-L40030-WA:	WA-90, JUNCTION WA-5 TO VICINITY JUNCTION WA-405, WASHINGTON	ER-2	K
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY			
D-TVA-E08007-TN:	500-KV SUBSTATION AND TRANSMISSION LINE CONNECTIONS, VOLUNTEER, KNOX COUNTY, TENNESSEE	LO-2	E

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CODES FOR THE GENERAL NATURE
OF EPA COMMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE ACTION

LO--Lack of Objection

EPA has no objections to the proposed action as described in the draft impact statement; or suggests only minor changes in the proposed action.

ER--Environmental Reservations

EPA has reservations concerning the environmental effects of certain aspects of the proposed action. EPA believes that further study of suggested alternatives or modifications is required and has asked the originating Federal agency to reassess these impacts.

EU-Environmentally Unsatisfactory

EPA believes that the proposed action is unsatisfactory because of its potentially harmful effect on the environment. Furthermore, the Agency believes that the potential safeguards which might be utilized may not adequately protect the environment from hazards arising from this action. The Agency recommends that alternatives to the action be analyzed further (including the possibility of no action at all).

ADEQUACY OF THE IMPACT STATEMENT

Category 1--Adequate

The draft impact statement adequately sets forth the environmental impact of the proposed project or action as well as alternatives reasonably available to the project or action.

Category 2--Insufficient Information

EPA believes that the draft impact statement does not contain sufficient information to assess fully the environmental impact of the proposed project or

action. However, from the information submitted, the Agency is able to make a preliminary determination of the impact on the environment. EPA has requested that the originator provide the information that was not included in the draft statement.

Category 3--Inadequate

EPA believes that the draft impact statement does not adequately assess the environmental impact of the proposed project or action, or that the statement inadequately analyzes reasonable available alternatives. The Agency has requested more information and analysis concerning the potential environmental hazards and has asked that substantial revision be made to the impact statement.

APPENDIX III

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS FOR WHICH
COMMENTS WERE ISSUED BETWEEN
FEBRUARY 1, 1976 AND FEBRUARY 29, 1976

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
F-AFS-J65025-UT:	TIMBER MANAGEMENT PLAN, DIXIE NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH	EPA'S CONCERNS WERE ADEQUATELY ADDRESSED IN THE FINAL EIS.	I
F-SCS-D36007-WV:	ELK CREEK WATERSHED, BARBOUR, HARRISON, AND UPSHUR COUNTIES, WEST VIRGINIA (USDA-SCS-EIS-WS-ADM-75-1(F)WV)	EPA'S CONCERNS WERE ADEQUATELY ADDRESSED IN THE FINAL EIS.	D
CORPS OF ENGINEERS			
F-COE-A32429-MS:	GULFPORT HARBOR, MAINTENANCE DREDGING, HARRISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI	EPA'S CONCERNS WERE ADEQUATELY ADDRESSED IN THE FINAL EIS. HOWEVER, EPA RECOMMENDED LONG RANGE PLANS BE DEVELOPED FOR THE POSSIBLE EXPANSION OF GULFPORT HARBOR. ALSO, EPA SUGGESTED FURTHER INVESTIGATIONS BE CONDUCTED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF DEPOSITING THE MATERIALS FROM THE MISSISSIPPI SOUND PORTION OF THE CHANNEL IN THE GULF OF MEXICO.	E
F-COE-A34082-GA:	ALLATOONA DAM AND LAKE, ETOWAH RIVER, FLOOD CONTROL AND POWER PROJECT, BARTOW, CHEROKEE AND COBB COUNTIES, GEORGIA	EPA'S CONCERNS WERE ADEQUATELY ADDRESSED IN THE FINAL EIS.	E

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
F-COE-A34127-ID:	DWORSHAK DAM AND RESERVOIR PROJECT, IDAHO	EPA EXPRESSED ENVIRONMENTAL RESERVATIONS ON THE PROPOSED PROJECT WITH RESPECT TO WATER QUALITY. EPA REQUESTED MONITORING AND COMPLIANCE MEASURES BE DEVELOPED AND SUBMITTED TO EPA FOR REVIEW TO COVER EXISTING WATER QUALITY STANDARD PROBLEMS.	K
F-COE-A35095-IL:	ILLINOIS WATERWAY, CALUMET-SAG	EPA'S CONCERNS WERE ADEQUATELY ADDRESSED IN THE FINAL EIS.	F
F-COE-F32008-WI:	SHEBOYGAN HARBOR MAINTENANCE AND DREDGING, WISCONSIN	EPA'S CONCERNS WERE ADEQUATELY ADDRESSED IN THE FINAL EIS.	F
F-COE-F32018-OH:	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PROJECT, HURON HARBOR, ERIE COUNTY, OHIO	NOTICE OF EPA'S REVIEW OF THE PRELIMINARY FINAL EIS WAS PUBLISHED IN 40 FR 56721. SINCE THAT TIME EPA'S CONCERNS HAVE BEEN ADEQUATELY ADDRESSED IN THE FINAL EIS. HOWEVER, EPA DOES NOT CONDONE OPEN LAKE DISPOSAL OF POLLUTED MATERIAL. EPA FEELS THE ADVERSE EFFECTS WILL BE MINIMAL SINCE HEAVILY POLLUTED DREDGE MATERIAL WILL BE PLACED IN THE COMPLETED CONFINED DISPOSAL FACILITY.	F
F-COE-K32004-AS:	AUNU'U BOAT HARBOR, AUNU'U ISLAND, AMERICAN SAMOA	MOST OF EPA'S CONCERNS WERE ADEQUATELY ADDRESSED IN THE FINAL EIS. HOWEVER, EPA NOTED THAT THE FINAL EIS MADE NO MENTION OF HOW SEWAGE VESSELS USING AUNU'U HARBOR WILL BE HANDLED. EPA SUGGESTED THAT THE HARBOR PLAN SHOULD INCLUDE SEWAGE PUMPOUT FACILITIES CAPABLE OF COLLECTING SEWAGE FROM BOTH TRANSIENT AND RESIDENT BOATS AND CONVEYANCE TO A FACILITY WHICH WILL MEET SECONDARY TREATMENT EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS OR ANY MORE STRINGENT LIMITATIONS AS DETERMINED BY THE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS.	J
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION			
F-FPC-H07002-NB:	GERAL GENTLEMAN POWER STATION, PROJECT NUMBER 1835, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEBRASKA	EPA'S REVIEW OF THE FINAL EIS INDICATED THE STATEMENT TO BE UNRESPONSIVE TO EPA'S COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT EIS. THE FINAL EIS SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCES EPA'S ABILITY TO EVALUATE THE PROJECT AND TO ACT EXPEDITIOUSLY IN REVIEWING THE NPDES PERMIT APPLICATIONS REQUIRED FOR THIS PROJECT UNDER THE FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1972.	H

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION			
F-GSA-D80002-DC:	WASHINGTON TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, INTERNATIONAL CENTER, WASHINGTON, D.C.	EPA'S CONCERNS WERE ADEQUATELY ADDRESSED IN THE FINAL EIS.	D
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
F-HUD-K28001-CA:	LOS ANGELES DAM AND RESERVOIR PROJECT, SAN FERNANDO VALLEY, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (HUD-R09-EIS-75-2-F)	EPA'S CONCERNS WERE ADEQUATELY ADDRESSED IN THE FINAL EIS.	J
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
F-BIA-J01002-CO:	UTE MOUNTAIN, UTE URANIUM PROJECT, EXPLORATION AND MINING, COLORADO	EPA NOTED THAT THE SCOPE OF THE FINAL EIS WAS ACCEPTABLE FOR EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT PHASES OF THE PROJECT, BUT THAT IT DID NOT ADEQUATELY ADDRESS MINING AND MILLING PHASES. ACCORDINGLY, EPA RECOMMENDED THAT APPROVAL OF THE FINAL EIS AND SUBSEQUENT LEASING ARRANGEMENTS BY USDI SHOULD BE LIMITED TO PHASES I AND II OF THE PROPOSAL. EPA MADE DETAILED COMMENTS ON STATEMENTS MADE IN THE EIS REGARDING WATER QUALITY AND BACKGROUND RADIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS.	I
F-BLM-A01026-00:	PROPOSED FEDERAL COAL LEASING PROGRAM	EPA WAS IN GENERAL AGREEMENT WITH THE ADOPTION OF THE ENERGY MINERALS ACTIVITY RECOMMENDATIONS SYSTEM (EMARS) BUT POINTED OUT THE NECESSITY OF REVIEWING INFORMATION DEVELOPED IN THE NORTHERN GREAT PLAINS RESOURCES PROGRAM (NGPRP) AND THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENTS REGULATORY PROGRAM (CONTAINED IN 30 CFR 211 AND 43 CRF 3041, 3500, AND 3520) IN ORDER TO FULLY ASSESS THE EMARS PROGRAM. EPA'S DETAILED COMMENTS RELATED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLANS (MFP) AND REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS, THE ABILITY OF THE PUBLIC AND OTHER CONCERNED ENTITIES TO PARTICIPATE IN THE CALL FOR NOMINATIONS PROCESS AS PRESENTLY PROPOSED, THE CONDITIONING OF LEASES, AND THE CONTENT AND APPROVAL OF MINING PLANS.	A

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
F-IBR-A32000-UT:	CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT, JENSEN UNIT, VINTAH COUNTY, UTAH (FES-75-103)	EPA's CONCERNS WERE ADEQUATELY ADDRESSED IN THE FINAL EIS. ALSO, EPA ENCOURAGED THE CONTINUED EFFORT IN INSTITUTING SALINITY CONTROLS IN ALL IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN.	J
F-IBR-J34000-00:	LYMAN PROJECT, WYOMING AND UTAH (FES-75-100)	EPA'S CONCERNS WERE ADEQUATELY ADDRESSED IN THE FINAL EIS. HOWEVER, EPA REQUESTS THAT THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION ASSIST THE SOUTHWESTERN WYOMING WATER QUALITY PLANNING ASSOCIATION, A 208 PLANNING AGENCY, IN DEVELOPING AND PROMOTING BEST MANAGEMENT IRRIGATION PRACTICES FOR THE LYMAN PROJECT.	J
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION			
F-FHW-A42037-WI:	PORTAGE WI-54, US 51, MARQUETTE, PORTAGE AND WAUSHARA COUNTIES, WISCONSIN (WISC-73-17-F)	EPA'S CONCERNS WERE ADEQUATELY ADDRESSED IN THE FINAL EIS.	F
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY			
F-TVA-E05003-TN:	RACCOON MOUNTAIN PUMPED-STORAGE PROJECT, NICKAJACK LAKE, MARION COUNTY, TENNESSEE	MOST OF EPA'S CONCERNS WERE ADEQUATELY ADDRESSED IN THE FINAL EIS. HOWEVER, EPA IS STILL CONCERNED WITH DISCHARGING LARGE QUANTIES OF CLAY, COAL OR SILTY MATERIALS IN NICKAJACK LAKE AND THE EFFECT OF THE DISCHARGE ON WATER QUALITY.	E
F-TVA-J01004-WY:	MORTON RANCH URANIUM MINING, WYOMING	EPA'S CONCERNS WERE ADEQUATELY ADDRESSED IN THE FINAL EIS. HOWEVER, EPA'S POSITION ON THE FINAL EIS IS PREDICATED ON THE USES OF CONVENTIONAL OPEN PIT AND UNDERGROUND MINING METHODS.	J

APPENDIX IV

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS WHICH
WERE REVIEWED AND NOT COMMENTED ON BETWEEN
FEBRUARY 1, 1976 AND FEBRUARY 29, 1976

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	SOURCE OF REVIEW
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		
F-AFS-J65002-00:	MULTIPLE USE PLAN, CALLAHAN PLANNING UNIT, KOOTENAI NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA AND IDAHO	I
F-SCS-B36006-CT:	FARM BROOK WATERSHED, NEW HAVEN COUNTY, CONNECTICUT (USDA-SCS-EIS-WS-(ADM)-76-1-F-CT)	B
F-SCS-E36024-TN:	MCNAIRY-CYPRESS CREEK WATERSHED, MCNAIRY COUNTY, TENNESSEE (USDA-SCS-EIS-WS-(ADM)-75-1-F-TN)	E
F-SCS-G36021-TX:	SANDY CREEK WATERSHED PROJECT, JASPER COUNTY, TEXAS (USDA-SCS-EIS-WS-(ADM)-75-3-F-TX)	G
CORPS OF ENGINEERS		
F-COE-A32433-FL:	MAINTENANCE DREDGING, APALACHICOLA BAY, FRANKLIN COUNTY, FLORIDA	E
F-COE-A35091-CA:	MAINTENANCE DREDGING, NOYO RIVER CHANNEL, NOYO HARBOR, MENDOCINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	J
F-COE-A36442-WA:	EVERETT HARBOR AND SNOHOMISH RIVER NAVIGATION PROJECT, SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WASHINGTON	K
F-COE-A39093-MO:	UNION LAKE, BOURBEUSE RIVER, MISSOURI	H
F-COE-C32002-NY:	CATTARAUGUS CREEK HARBOR, CHAUTA[illegible]A AND ERIE COUNTIES, NEW YORK	C
F-COE-C36011-NY:	OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE, MT. MORR[illegible] FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, NEW YORK	C
F-COE-E02001-AL:	MOBIL OIL CORPORATION'S PERMIT, INSTALLATION OF AN INLAND DRILLING BARGE FOR OIL EXPLORATION, MOBILE BAY, ALABAMA	E

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	SOURCE OF REVIEW
F-COE-E32004-GA:	MAINTENANCE DREDGING, SAVANNAH HARBOR, CHATHAM COUNTY, GEORGIA	E
F-COE-G30001-TX:	CORPUS CHRISTI BEACH RESTORATION PROJECT, TEXAS	G
F-COE-G32015-TX:	MAINTENANCE DREDGING, HOUSTON SHIP CHANNEL, GALVESTON, CHAMBERS AND HARRIS COUNTIES, TEXAS	G
F-COE-G32019-TX:	MAINTENANCE DREDGING, TRINITY RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, ANAHUAC CHANNEL AND CHANNEL TO LIBERTY, TEXAS	G
F-COE-G32020-TX:	MAINTENANCE DREDGING, SABINE NECHES WATERWAY, JEFFERSON AND ORANGE COUNTIES, TEXAS	G
F-COE-L36021-OR:	CHANNELS AND BREAKWATERS, YAQUINA BAY AND RIVER, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, LINCOLN COUNTY, OREGON	K
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT		
F-HUD-E28002-NC:	BRUNSWICK COUNTY WATER SYSTEM, PHASE II, BRUNSWICK COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA	E
F-HUD-G85009-TX:	MAHON SCHOOL AREA HOUSING REHABILITATION PROGRAM, LUBBOCK COUNTY, TEXAS	G
FS-HUD-K89002-CA:	CITY OF SAN JOSE (CDBG), SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA	J
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR		
F-BLM-A61211-NV:	RECREATION MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR RED ROCK RECREATION LANDS, LAS VEGAS, CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA (FES 75-98)	J
RF-DOI-A86062-00:	USE OF STEEL SHOT FOR HUNTING WATERFOWL IN THE UNITED STATES (FES 76-1)	A
F-DOI-G05001-00:	GENERAL CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION (FES 76-3)	G
F-IBR-G28001-TX:	NUECES RIVER PROJECT, CHOKE CANYON DAM AND RESERVOIR SITE, LIVE OAK AND MCMULLEN COUNTIES, TEXAS (FES 75-102)	G

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	SOURCE OF REVIEW
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION		
F-FPC-A03061-00:	TRANSCONTINENTAL GAS PIPELINE CORPORATION, NATURAL GAS CURTAILMENT PLAN, DOCKET NO. RP72-99	A
F-FPC-C03003-00:	CONSOLIDATED GAS SUPPLY COMPANY, NATURAL GAS CURTAILMENT PLAN, DOCKET NO. RP73-115	A
F-FPC-D03001-00:	COLUMBIA GAS TRANSMISSION CORPORATION, NATURAL GAS CURTAILMENT PLAN, DOCKET NO. RP72-89	A
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORATION		
F-FAA-L81004-OR:	ESTABLISHMENT OF AIR ROUTE SURVEILLANCE RADAR FACILITY, EUGENE, OREGON	K
F-FHW-A41661-00:	TELLICO PLAINS, ROBBINSVILLE ROAD, GRAHAM COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA AND MONROE COUNTY, TENNESSEE	E
F-FHW-A41878-NB:	US 77, LINCOLN-SOUTH EXPRESSWAY, LANCASTER COUNTY, NEBRASKA (FHWA-EIS-NEB-71-16-F)	H
F-FHW-C40012-VI:	CHRISTIANSTED BY-PASS, CHRISTIANSTED, ST. CROIX, VIRGIN ISLANDS	C
NF-FHW-E40028-FL:	FL-10A, COLUMBIA COUNTY, FLORIDA	E
F-FHW-E40069-SC:	SOUTHEASTERN BELTWAY, COLUMBIA, LEXINGTON AND RICHLAND COUNTIES, SOUTH CAROLINA (FHWA-EIS-SC-71-01-F)	E
F-FHW-L40014-ID:	MOSCOW COUPLET, MOSCOW, LATAH COUNTY, IDAHO	K
F-FHW-L40015-ID:	VISTA AVENUE RIDENBAUGH CANAL, US 30 CONNECTION, IDAHO	K
F-UMT-L54001-OR:	FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES TRANSIT MALL, PORTLAND, OREGON (PROJECT OR-03-0008)	K

APPENDIX V

REGULATIONS, LEGISLATION AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCY ACTIONS FOR WHICH COMMENTS WERE ISSUED BETWEEN FEBRUARY 1, 1976 AND FEBRUARY 29, 1976

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
A-IGS-A02086-00:	MID-ATLANTIC AREA PROPOSED OCS ORDER	EPA MADE SEVERAL RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING SUBSURFACE SAFETY DEVICES, POLLUTION AND WASTE DISPOSAL, AND OIL AND GAS PIPELINES. SPECIFICALLY, EPA RECOMMENDED THAT FINAL OPERATING ORDERS INCLUDING ORDER NOS. 8 AND 9 BE PROMULGATED PRIOR TO THE SALE OF LEASES IN THE MID-ATLANTIC AREA.	A
A-IGS-A02088-00:	REVISION OF OCS ORDERS NUMBER 7 AND 8, GULF OF MEXICO AREA, PLATFORMS, STRUCTURES AND ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT	EPA GENERALLY HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED ACTION. HOWEVER, EPA MADE SEVERAL RECOMMENDATIONS RELATED TO THE DISPOSAL OF WASTES, SPILL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, PLATFORM PIPING REQUIREMENTS, AND SIMULTANEOUS OPERATIONS.	A
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION			
R-DOT-A55001-00:	14 CFR PART 103, TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS ARTICLES AND MAGNETIZED MATERIALS, PROPOSED INSPECTION AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS	EPA SUPPORTS THE INTENT OF THE ACTION BUT FEELS THAT THE INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS ARE NOT COMPREHENSIVE ENOUGH TO INSURE PROPER FUNCTIONING OF THE INSTRUMENTATION. ALSO, WITH THE ONLY MONITORING BEING DONE AT THREE FEET FROM THE PACKAGE, THERE EXISTS THE POSSIBILITY OF PACKAGE SURFACE EXPOSURE BEING MANY TIMES HIGHER THAN THE SURFACE EXPOSURE NOW ALLOWED, CREATING POSSIBLE HAZARDS FOR CARGO HANDLERS. FURTHER, EPA DOES NOT FEEL THAT SIMPLE VISUAL INSPECTION OF PACKAGES PROVIDES SUFFICIENT PROTECTION AND SUGGESTS THAT PERSONNEL WHO ARE TRAINED AS PACKAGE INSPECTORS BE REQUIRED TO WEAR PERSONNEL DOSIMETERS.	A

APPENDIX VI

SOURCE FOR COPIES OF EPA COMMENTS

A. Public Information Reference Unit
Environmental Protection Agency
Room 2922, Waterside Mall, SW
Washington, D.C. 20460

B. Director of Public Affairs, Region I
Environmental Protection Agency
John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Boston, Massachusetts 02203

C. Director of Public Affairs, Region II
Environmental Protection Agency
26 Federal Plaza
New York, New York 10007

D. Director of Public Affairs, Region III
Environmental Protection Agency
Curtis Building, 6th and Walnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

E. Director of Public Affairs, Region IV
Environmental Protection Agency
1421 Peachtree Street, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

F. Director of Public Affairs, Region V
Environmental Protection Agency
230 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604

G. Director of Public Affairs, Region VI
Environmental Protection Agency
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Dallas, Texas 75201

H. Director of Public Affairs, Region VII
Environmental Protection Agency
1735 Baltimore Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64108

I. Director of Public Affairs, Region VIII
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1860 Lincoln Street
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Environmental Protection Agency
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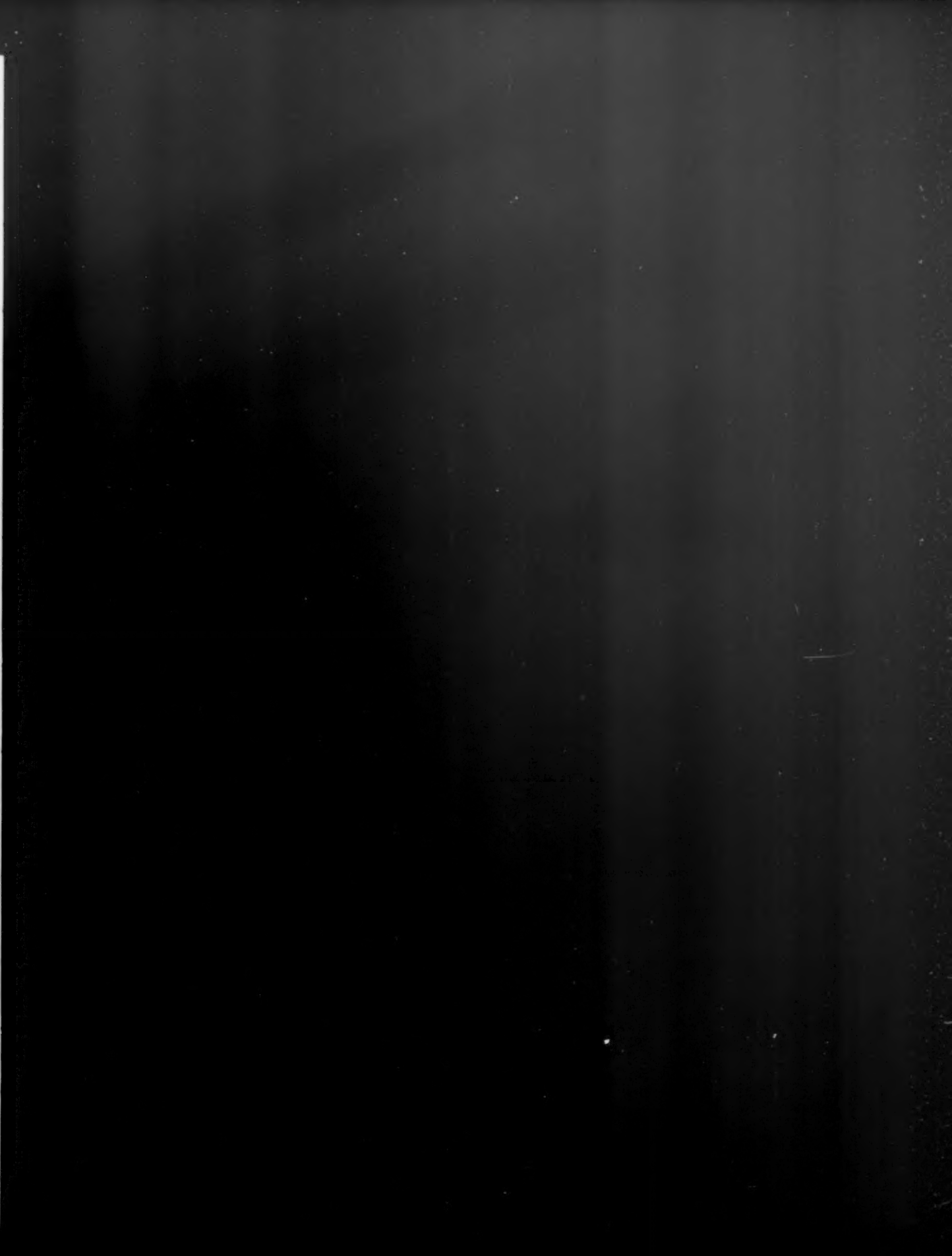
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